THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 134 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FENIAN INVASION

Latest Reports from the Northern Frontier.

Increasing Excitement Among the "Kanucks."

Madame Rumor at Work with All Her Tongues.

Sweeney's Castles in the Air.

British Regulars Bursting the Bubbles

Earnest Endeavors to Force Our Government into the Muddle.

"Those Plans" Developing

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Another Invasion of Canada Projected—A Fenian Spy to be Shot—United States Consul Insulted by the Kanucks—Terrible Scare at Montreal—The City Full of Spies—Whereabouts of Sweeney and his Men, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, June 5.—A special from Buffalo states that another Fenian spy was to be shot at Fort Erie this morning.

A large quantity of arms at P. O. Day's was seized yesterday.

A special from Antwerp, New York, states that the Fenians are moving from Malone, and are said to have artillery.

Another Buffalo special says, on the arrival of the Canadian troops at Fort Erie, after the Fenian retreat, the United States Consul was grossly insulted and fired upon by a British officer, while standing in his door, with the United States flag waving over his house. He has demanded an apology.

A Montreal despatch says that all was quiet at 7 o'clock on Monday evening on the Plattsburg border and its vicinity.

A meeting has been held at Montreal to organize a home guard.

A large number of Fenian spies are in the city. The Mayor compelled the police to take the oath of allegiance, and a number refusing, were dismissed.

It is now thought that if the Fenians make a stand anywhere it will be near or at Cornwall, and there may be a collision at any moment. The Canadian forces are very strong there.

The gunboat *Royal* has gone up the canal, bound west. The *Hercules* and *Canada* will be ready on Wednesday.

The British gunboat *Rosario* has arrived from Quebec. All was quiet at Malone, Cornwall, and St. Johns.

A Rutland (Vermont) special says the main body of the Fenians are at Fairfield, with smaller columns at Scranton and Fairfax, about twelve miles from the Canada line. It is reported that the Fenians have crossed the border in large force, and are marching towards the St. Lawrence.

A large body of Fenians are reported to have passed over the Vermont Central road to-night, probably the same force expected this way. They are said to be two thousand strong.

Thirty-seven cases of Fenian arms have been seized at Rouse's Point. The Fenian camp at Fairfield has moved towards the Canada line. A special message from General Sweeney has reached General Spear's head-quarters, and something important will soon be done.

A despatch from St. Johns, New Brunswick, says there is great excitement in consequence of the Canada news, and much enthusiasm on the part of the volunteers, who will probably be ordered to Canada.

The British steamer *Duncan* left Halifax on Sunday with the 17th Regulars, for Quebec. Part of the 15th Regiment has been ordered to St. Andrews.

An Ogdensburg despatch says there are about 3000 regulars and volunteers at Prescott.

Movements of British Troops—The Priests Advising Resistance to the Invaders—Shooting British Deserters at Fort Erie—Movements of General Sweeney—A Fight Expected—Thirty Fenian Prisoners at Toronto—They Will Probably be Hung.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The 7th Regiment has arrived from Quebec, and 500 more troops, per the *Nova Scotian*, will be here on Tuesday morning. The Irish priests have made appeals to their congregations to resist their invaders.

OGDENSBURG, New York, June 5.—There are 500 regulars and 3000 volunteers at Prescott, and Fort Wellington has four heavy Armstrong guns mounted.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The men shot at Fort Erie were British deserters.

Warrants have been issued by the United States Commissioner for the arrest and examination of all the Fenian officers held in the *Michigan*, and a strong effort will be made to serve them on the morning, before the prisoners can be brought before Judge Clinton on the writ of habeas corpus. A thousand Fenians are known to have arrived at Buffalo within twenty-four hours. An unusual patrol is on guard to-night here and in the British camp.

The 1st Regiment New York Volunteers arrived here to-night.

POTSDAM, New York, June 4.—It is reported that the Beauharnois canal is cut by the Fenians, from Coteau du Lac to the St. Lawrence river. It is also stated that General Murphy is to cross at St. Rees, or Cornwall, with 4500 infantry. Another column is to cross at Beauharnois, or La Prairie, and cut the Lochine canal. General Spear, with 3000 men, is to move from St. Albans via Phillipsburg, cutting the railroads at St. John's Junction, and the Grand Trunk at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe. These operations, it is supposed, will cut off Montreal from all succor. The force at St. Albans is moving. Sweeney moves to-night from Malone, and a fight is expected by Tuesday night.

MONTREAL, June 5.—The authorities have reliable information that the Fenians are moving from Fairfield on St. Armands. A battle is expected during the night.

TORONTO, June 5.—The volunteers and regulars are recalled from the front and will concentrate at Toronto. About thirty Fenian prisoners from Fort Erie have been lodged in jail. They will be tried by court martial, and it is expected will be hanged.

BOSTON, June 5.—It is estimated that 600 Fenians left Boston yesterday afternoon for St. Albans and Northern New York. About 300 belonging to the 3d Regiment left by the Lowell Railroad, under command of Colonel B. F. Finan. About an equal number took the Fitchburg Railroad; these were a portion of Colonel Contrie's Cavalry Regiment, and were under the command of Captain O'Neill Larkin.

Colonel O'Neill, the Fenian.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—Colonel O'Neil, the Fenian commander who made the first advance into Canada, was formerly of the 11th Tennessee Regiment, and afterwards commanded the Galvanized Regiment, composed of men who escaped from the Andersonville and other Rebel prisons.

Recapture of Fenian Arms.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 5.—The Fenian train was come up with at Richville, the first station south of De Kalb Junction, by a detachment of United States troops, who took the arms, ammunition, and men in charge. The Fenians were unloading the arms when the troops arrived, intending to run them across the country, having received information of the troops awaiting them at De Kalb. No resistance was made. This morning's train going north has on board a company of Fenians and detachments of United States Regulars.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held at Mozart Hall last night, and $800 was subscribed. It was stated that 300 Fenians left here last night.

The drivers of several of the street railroads have been on a strike for the past two days.

Bulletins from President Roberts.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 BROADWAY, New York, June 4, 1866.—To My Countrymen:—Brothers:—Arise, Irishmen! A glorious career has opened for you. The green flag has waved once more in triumph over England's hated emblem. "Onward" is the order, and let "Ireland and victory" be the watchword. Pay no attention to what may seem defeats. Everything is working gloriously; and if you but discharge your duty to your native land, our final triumph is certain. God and justice are on our side. Have iron wills and brave hearts, and Ireland will once more be great, glorious, and free.

In love and hope, your countryman,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, No. 706 Broadway, New York, June 4, 1866.—Colonel John O'Neill, of the Irish Republican Army, is hereby promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, for the gallant and able manner in which he handled the forces under his command and for routing double the number of British troops at the battle of Limestone Ridge, Upper Canada, June 1, 1866.

The thanks and the gratitude of the Irish people are hereby tendered to General John O'Neill, to Colonels Starr, Bailey, and O'Brien, and the gallant soldiers and officers under their command, who, in all their engagements with the foe, have been victorious, and so nobly upheld the honor of their race and flag. By order of the President

Colonel M. W. BURNS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen. F. B.

The Fenians Marching on St. Armands—A Battle Imminent—Attempt to Destroy the Welland Canal.

MONTREAL, June 4.—The military authorities about two hours since received reliable information that the Fenians are marching from Fairfield on St. Armands. A battle may be expected during the night.

Five Fenians Shot in the Woods Near Fort Erie.

BUFFALO, June 5, 1 15 A. M.—Five Fenians were shot last evening in the woods back of Fort Erie. A heavy detachment of Fenians left here at eleven P. M., under command of Captain Donohue. Destination unknown.

Attempt of Five Hundred Fenians to Cross and Destroy the Welland Canal—Precautions of General Barry.

BUFFALO, June 5, 1 50 A. M.—General Barry, who received information last night that between four and five hundred Fenians, who failed to effect a crossing at this point, had moved up the shore of Lake Erie, with the intention to cross from Barcelona to Port Colborne and create a diversion of the British forces by blowing up the Welland Canal locks, and doing other damage, despatched the new revenue cutter *Fessenden* with United States troops to prevent the crossing. General Meade telegraphed to General Barry, from Ordensburg, at 4 P. M., that all was quiet on the frontier in that region.

Two brass field pieces, in addition to other arms, were seized here yesterday afternoon.

The Habeas Corpus Respected—The Fenian Prisoners to be Delivered Up.

BUFFALO, June 5, 1 15 A. M.—The captain of the *Michigan* has signified his intention of delivering up the Fenian officers on board his boat at 9 A. M., when the habeas corpus is returned to Judge Lockwood.

Location of the Fenian Army on the St Lawrence.

POTSDAM, June 4.—The location of the Fenian army is as follows:—Centre at Malone, in command of General Murphy; right at St. Albans, in command of Major-General Spear; left at Cape Vincent, in command of an Illinois officer. There is every probability of a fight to-morrow at Philipsburg, on the Missisquon frontier. General Meade has gone to Ogdensburg.

Threatened Collision between United States Troops and the Fenians at Potsdam.

OGDENSBURG, June 5—1 A. M.—About 8 o'clock this evening intelligence was received here that two cars laden with arms and ammunition, destined for the Fenians at Potsdam, were seized at Watertown, and that, subsequently, a force of Fenians, by command of General Sweeney, and under orders from Colonel Easton, formerly of the 33d New Jersey Volunteers, were despatched from Potsdam for the purpose of retaking them.

General Meade immediately despatched the whole force of regulars that had previously arrived—three hundred men of the 3d United States Artillery—to intercept them at De Kalb Junction, should the Fenians succeed in their attempt.

The news has caused great excitement here, and great fears are entertained of a collision between the United States forces and the Fenians in this new phase of the complication.

THE VAPOR BATH is a universal hygienic remedy for all diseases emanating from the derangement of the liver, and consequent dyspeptic results, and the general obstruction of the skin, hermetically sealed in its porous ventilations by neglect of bathing cleanliness, the sure end of non-secretion through the pores by perspiration, sweat, etc. A calamity of this nature can only be averted through careful attention to the skin. All this can be avoided, and health conserved, by daily bathing in the various modes of the hot, tepid, and douche baths, with the occasional vapor. This throws a blooming glow over the skin, while it invigorates and refreshes the whole system.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The New York correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says:—

Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, for several years managing editor of the *Tribune*, has resigned, and is to leave the paper. His successor is Mr. John Russell Young, formerly of Philadelphia, and lately a writer in the *Tribune*. I am assured that Mr. Dana, Mr. Young's predecessor, has actually left the Chicago *Republican*, and is succeeded by Mr. Luce, of Lafayette, Indiana, formerly Postmaster in that city.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN THE QUADRILATERAL

MAZZINI ON THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

MORE ABOUT THE PEACE CONGRESS.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FINANCIAL SCHEMES

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET OF HOLLAND.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Proposed Congress.

The London *Morning Post*, of the 22d, publishes the following telegram:—

"PARIS, Monday night, May 21.—It is definitely arranged that the representatives of France, England, and Russia on the one hand, and Austria, Prussia, and Italy on the other, will assemble at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, under the presidency of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, for formally opening the Conference convened for the purpose of solving practically the questions pending between Austria and Prussia, concerning the Elbe Duchies and the reform of the German Confederation, and between Austria and Italy relative to the Venetian question."

A telegram in the *Post* also says:—

"It is reported that Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador at Paris, will shortly proceed to Vienna."

SLIM PROSPECTS OF A PACIFIC RESOLUTION.

The London *Morning Herald*, of the 22d, says:—"Neither Congress nor Conference can settle the question for the determination of which a million and a half of men will soon be under arms. It may adjourn the war; that is the utmost it can do, unless, indeed, one or the other of the combatants becomes exhausted under the burden of its preparations."

The *Morning Star* considers that something is gained if the Continental powers have consented to look before they leap—perhaps, however, when they have looked, they may think the leap unavoidable.

INFLUENCE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The London *Times* of the 22d says:—

"An intimation from the Emperor of the French that he is in earnest opposed to war, and will take a definite and intelligible course immediately against the first aggressor on its breaking out, would have more effect than the deliberation of any European Congress. We have no doubt that he possessed the power and he chosen to use it to prevent the storm, but it may be a question whether it has not now acquired dimensions which even his skill is unable to subdue."

THE POLICY OF FRANCE

The Paris *Constitutionnel* of the 23d publishes an article headed "The Peaceful Policy of the Empire," in which it states that the French Government has taken the initiative in a collective step on the part of France, England, and Russia. The *Constitutionnel* adds:—

"Diplomatic communications are being carried on between the three Courts to settle the form which this step shall take, and the moment when the attempt shall be made."

THE "MONITEUR" ON THE CONFERENCE.

A Paris telegram of the 23d of May states that the *Moniteur du Soir* says that France, England, and Russia do not wish to take up the position of arbitrators, but solely to propose a basis of certain deliberations and to direct the discussion of the Conference to the points constituting the cause of collision. The powers are now arranging the terms of a note intended to be sent to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, and Florence.

Italy.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

A Turin letter in the *Liberte*, after giving details of the armaments going on in Italy, proceeds to say:—

"As it is impossible for the Italians to attack the Quadrilateral in front, the enemy, like all the world, expects three things:—A diversion by Garibaldi himself or one of his lieutenants, with a corps of volunteers in the Italian Tyrol, taking advantage of the mountains of the province of Como. If the diversion succeeds, and if the Italian Tyrol and Friouli rise, the communications of the Quadrilateral with Germany by the passage of the Tyrol are intercepted. I can myself state that the population of those two districts are hostile to Austria. A second scheme which the enemy appears to suspect, is an attempt of General Cialdini, whose headquarters are at Bologna, to place himself between the Quadrilateral and Venice, traversing the Po and the Adige.

This operation is of extreme difficulty, the country being marshy. The Austrians, however, appear to fear it, for they are evidently taking precautions. General Cialdini has 80,000 men, or perhaps 100,000 men, under his orders. He has received *carte-blanche* as to the choice of his officers, and his troops are among the best of the Italian army. The General himself is daring and energetic. The operation which he will have to attempt must be grave, for he has obtained from the King the permission not to have the hereditary Prince under his orders. In affairs which he will undertake he does not wish to have the responsibility of the heir to the throne.

"The third enterprise which the enemy appears to fear is connected immediately with the second; that is, an attack on Venice and a disembarkation. Remark, that to lay siege to the Quadrilateral is an impossibility; but to isolate the fortress is to cut off their communications and place them in the centre of a general insurrection—for, in fact, the Quadrilateral is in the centre of Italy—that is an operation on the value of which I have no opinion to offer, but it really seems to be among the things which might be attempted. Beyond the hypotheses which I have just pointed out, an expedition into Hungary is spoken of—a landing at Fiume or in its neighborhood. Garibaldi is also spoken of for this expedition, while by other accounts he is to go to Como."

MAZZINI ON THE IMPENDING WAR.

Mazzini, in an article in the Genoa *Dovere*, says:—"The war for the emancipation of Venice was thus far a duty; now it is a necessity. If, after the deeds, preparatives, and declarations of this moment, Italy were to recede from the undertaking, she would reveal herself to Europe as nothing better than a thing without national life whatsoever—a mere tool for foreign interests and designs to play with. She would be discredited for a long series of years in the opinion of the world; she would have to face a new deficit, added to the old one; she would deprive her arms of all sense of dignity and self-reliance; she would provide potent arms for the hands of reactionary factions; she would open the gates to an anarchy in morals, or to a feeling of skepticism, or to that objection which is worse than anarchy. So, then, let the voice of the country be heard from end to end, and let that voice be one simultaneous cry of war. * * * * To the Republicans who, from the rude lessons of the past, would deduce an excuse for inactivity, I, a Republican, too, say this:—You, O my brethren, have always taught till now, as I have, that in order to attain, whenever that time may be, to republican freedom, it is necessary to deserve it. Deserve it, then! Avail yourselves of whatever opportunity there may turn up for the liberation of such among your countrymen as are still kept groaning in foreign yoke. Once united you will march on, through the propagation of truth by your apostleship, to conquer our ideal.

"But do not turn this ideal into a condition of that help which a sacred duty bids you to give. Would you have warned Joan of Arc not to drive the English out of France? Would you have told the Spaniards of 1808 not to repel the French invasion, since France was a monarchy corrupt and inept, and because the majority of the Spaniards were not ripe for republican institutions? The national question is sinned against by whosoever neglects to resolve it. The question of internal politics can be but an error and nothing more. You will never overcome that error if you don't first clean your hands of that sin."

Austria.

GENERAL BENEDEK'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

The following is the text of General Benedek's proclamation to the Austrian Army:—

HEADQUARTERS, VIENNA, May 12.—His Majesty, our gracious Emperor and master, has been pleased to direct that I should assume the command of the Army of the North, which is being organized. My headquarters will be provincially at Vienna from the 15th of this month. On that day the Generals, troops, military administrative departments and establishments belonging to this army will be placed under my control. Having been tried as a faithful and devoted soldier, I know how to obey with joy all imperial orders.

But this sentiment of duty is still more strengthened at the present time by the conviction that every individual soldier under my command will bring the most resolute devotion to combat and repel any enemy who shall dare to threaten, inconsiderately and unjustly, our august Emperor and master, his illustrious dynasty and monarchy and our cherished country. The army will shortly be concentrated, completely organized and equipped, strong, noble, valiant, animated with the best spirit—the spirit of order, of discipline, of honor, of fidelity, of bravery, and of absolute devotion. The Emperor's eye and heart will follow it everywhere. The determination of sacrifice and enthusiasm on the part of all the people of Austria will lead us on.

The sympathy, expectation, and hopes of our fellow-countrymen, and of all those who are dear to us, will accompany us. At the approach of the decisive combat for the sacred rights of the Emperor and the country, the imperial army, full of enthusiasm and exhibiting the tenacity of old Austria, will always know how to conquer or die with fidelity to the Emperor and the country. Soldiers! I bring for this purpose my soldier's heart, my iron will, my entire confidence in you, my most humble reliance in God, and my trust in my good fortune as a soldier. With trust in God I salute you, my soldiers—you, whom the will and order of the Emperor have confided to my command and my solicitude—I salute you in the firm conviction that God's blessing will not be wanting to our just cause, to our fidelity, to our bravery, and to our perseverance.

Great Britain.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME FOR REDUCING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A return, explanatory of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, showing its effect each half year, till 1885, in all its various modes of operation, has just been prepared by the Treasury, in obedience to an order of the House of Commons. It will be recollected that the amount of the irredeemable annuity into which Mr. Gladstone proposes to convert the Savings Bank Debt was £1,725,128 per annum. The half-yearly payment, therefore, on the 10th of October next, will be £862,564. By means of this sum an equivalent three per cent. stock or £980,186 can be purchased and cancelled, at the price of 88 per cent. This stock being cancelled, it is proposed to commute it at £3 8s. per cent., the interest resulting from the above price into annuities expiring on the 5th April, 1985. The annuity to be created for the first half year will be £40,425 per annum, and the first half-yearly moiety of this annuity for reinvestment will be £20,226.

But the half-year's interest on the stock cancelled will only be £14,703; so that to pay this new annuity there will be a net increased charge in the half year of £5523. For the second half year, viz., on the 5th of April, next—the half-yearly payment to the original annuity will be increased by £20,226, the payment for the new annuity created; and the sum available for cancelling stock will thus be £882,799, instead of £862,564. All the other results will be increased in proportion. £1,000,170 stock will be cancelled; £41,666 new annuities will be created; the half-year's interest on stock cancelled will be £29,750; and the net increased charge in the half-year will be £11,309. On the 5th April, 1886 £62,514,849 of stock will have been cancelled, and an annuity of £3,170,316, terminating in 1905, will have been created, the increased annual charge being £647,435. A similar table is made up showing the effect of the operation, beginning with an annuity of £100,000.

POPULATION, REVENUE, AND REPRESENTATION.

A Parliamentary return just published shows that the estimated population of the middle of the year 1866 was, in England, 21,210,020; in Scotland, 3,153,413; in Ireland, 5,671,971; and the total of the United Kingdom was 29,985,404. The aggregate amount of revenue derived from taxation in the two years ending 31st December, 1865, was, in England, £162,639,622; in Scotland, £17,305,224; and in Ireland, £12,851,817; making for the United Kingdom a total amount of £182,766,664. A table is given in the return which shows the number of representatives which each division of the United Kingdom would have if the 658 members of the House of Commons were allotted to them proportionately to—1st, the estimated population in the middle of the present year; 2d, to amount of revenue in the two years ending 31st of December, 1865; and 3d, to the mean of the numbers allotted proportionately to population and to revenue. Under the first head 467 would be given to England, 69 to Scotland, and 122 to Ireland. Under the second England would have 508; Scotland, 86; Ireland, 64. And under the third, England, 487; Scotland, 78; Ireland, 93. At present England has 500 members; Scotland, 53; and Ireland, 105.

Spain.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

The allusions in the British Parliament to the bombardment of Valparaiso are said to have produced a great sensation in Madrid.

Holland.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

All the Ministers had tendered their resignations to the King.

The cause of the resignation sent in by the Dutch Ministry was a vote given by the Chamber of Deputies on an amendment on a bill relating to the tenure and cultivation of land in the Dutch colonies of the East Indies. The amendment proposed by M. Poorman was designed to henceforth guarantee to the natives a right over the property which they might possess at the time of the promulgation of the law, in order to put an end to arbitrary proceedings on the part of the authorities. The Government was defeated by 43 votes to 28.

The Cape of Good Hope.

END OF THE BASUTO WAR.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope to April 17 are received.

The Basuto war is closed. Moshesh had agreed to pay 3000 head of cattle.

India.

Details of the news from Bombay to April 28, and Calcutta to April 30, contain no news of moment.

Late telegrams from Calcutta report that market much depressed.

BOMBAY, May 12.—Cotton dull. Shipments for the fortnight, 55,000 bales.

Australia.

MELBOURNE, April 25.—The question of the Tariff bill has been settled by the Government consenting to the separation of the Tariff from the Appropriation bills.

The recall of Sir Charles Darling has created great excitement in the colony.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, May 25, P. M.—The political situation is unchanged. Financial affairs are exceedingly gloomy, and rumors of failures are unabated.

EFFECTIVE EXPLOSIONS.—The most curious work at present going forward in Paris is the levelling of the hill of the Trocadero, on the right bank of the Seine, opposite the bridge of Jena. One-fourth of the work is completed. The ground is mined, and four mines are fired simultaneously by means of an electric battery. A surface of more than two acres is raised by each explosion.

GENEROUS.—The Springfield (Ill.) *Register* has lately put up a Hoe printing press in its establishment. It had previously employed an Adams power press, the first of the kind ever used west of the Alleghenny mountains. It now offers it to the State Historical Society as "a venerable relic," at a price "considerably less" than would be asked of individual purchasers.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN FRANCE.—M. Fould proposes to grant to cattle owners in France compensation for the cattle killed in consequence of the rinderpest, to the extent of two-thirds of the value in the case of a deceased animal, and three-fourths in the case of an animal which is proved to have been healthy at the *post-mortem* examination.

NOT PERFECT.—The *Liberte*, a Paris paper, recently published an article advocating war, under the title of "Go head," which it printed in large type, evidently proud of its knowledge of English.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The Fenians Going to the Front.

A party of deluded Fenians, numbering nearly one hundred, left here on Monday night for Canada, or some point on the frontier. They were in a sorry plight, scarcely any having a change of clothing other than that which they wore, and there was not one day's rations per man provided. The sober thinking citizens regarded the affair as a ridiculous demonstration.

Settlements in May—Other Statistics.

During the month of May last, 24,999 accounts of Paymasters, Indian agents, ordnance, bounty claims, etc., were settled by the Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury, the whole involving the expenditure of $16,495,683 58. There were also 7739 accounts on hand, 11,079 received, 11,951 revised, and 6867 remaining; total amount, $48,487,637. Vouchers revised, 138,660; muster-rolls revised, 17,718; settlements recorded, 11,951. There are now but 110 clerks employed in this branch of the Government service.

During the month of May last naval prize claims of all descriptions, involving the sum of $11,533,155, were settled by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday were $3,421,982 49. The receipts for the week ending to-day amount to $7,176,715 13, and the total receipts for the month of May were $21,724,680 40.

Treasury Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the week ending yesterday, were as follows:—War Department, $819,782; Navy Department, $617,784; Interior Department, $312,690. The disbursements on account of the same Departments for the month of May last were:—War Department, $1,710,776; Navy Department, $4,901,175; Interior Department, $1,776,848.

Currency Receipts.

Amount of fractional currency received by the Treasurer from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury during the week ending yesterday, $88,500 in twenty-fives, $57,000 in tens, and $16,000 in fives, making a total of currency receipts of $242,500.

The New Five Cent Pieces.

The issuing of the new nickel five cent pieces does not find much favor at the Treasury. Their cost to the Government in metal and casting is $19·50 for each $20, and there is no provision of law for their redemption; while it is claimed that the five cent paper token costs the Government but one cent for each 20 separate issues, and are redeemable.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Head Centre Stephens in the Monumental City—He is Disappointed at the Course of Events, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—James J. Stephens, Fenian Head Centre, received his friends at Barnum's yesterday afternoon, and made a speech to about one thousand persons in Front Street Theatre last night. He advised caution acknowledged his disappointment in American movements, and asked that substantial aid be sent to Ireland, where the first blow should be struck. He said that two hundred thousand Irishmen were ready there for a fight. Irishmen here are distrustful of Stephens, and think he may be an English spy. His visit caused very little enthusiasm. He has gone to Washington.

Arrival of the "Ville de Paris."

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer *Ville de Paris* has been signalled below. Her advices have been anticipated.

DOG-SUICIDE.—An English newspaper tells the following extraordinary story, which, if it is true, proves that a dog may, by culture, become in certain respects as unreasoning and absurd as some men, who cowardly throw away their lives to get rid of some petty and transient annoyance:—"A fine dog belonging to Mr. George Hone, of Frindsbury, near Rochester, has committed a deliberate act of suicide by drowning in the Medway, at Upnor, Chatham. The dog had been suspected of approaching hydrophobia, and was accordingly shunned and kept as much as possible from the house. This treatment appeared to cause him much annoyance, and for some days he was observed to be moody and morose, but still without any appearance of becoming rabid. On Thursday morning he was seen to leave the house and proceed to an intimate acquaintance of his master's at Upnor, on reaching the residence of whom he set up a piteous cry on finding he could not obtain admittance. After waiting at the house some little time he was seen to go to the river close by, and then deliberately walked down the bank, and after turning round and giving a kind of farewell howl, he walked into the stream, where he kept his head under water until he rolled over dead. This extraordinary act of suicide was witnessed by several persons. The manner of the death proved pretty clearly that the animal was not suffering from hydrophobia."

CHEAP FLUTE.—A fluteless flutist is spoken of in Havre as performing wonderful things. He makes a flute out of his left hand, which he holds to his mouth, using the right in lieu of stops. The notes he produces are not to be distinguished from those of the real instrument. His name is Fereyra.

GOOD DEEDS ALL ROUND.—The father of Komissaroff-Kostromski (the man who saved the life of the Emperor Alexander) was transported to Siberia in 1826, and set to hard labor, for some political offense. A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Czar has ordered him to be set at liberty.

A MOZART AUTOGRAPH.—M. Jacques, a banker in Berlin, lately purchased for three hundred thalers the autograph score of the "Zauberflote" of Mozart, and presented it to the royal library. The King has in consequence conferred on him the order of the Red Eagle of the fourth class.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The French journals are already preparing to send correspondents to Germany and Italy, in view of the probability of war.

POLITICAL ECONOMISTS IN CRINOLINE.—An association of women for the promotion of political economy has been formed in Vienna.

CHEAP PAPERS IN PARIS.—Eighty-three new journals at a sou each were published in Paris on the 1st of May.

SHAKESPEARE IN INDIA.—The first volume of a Hindostanee translation of Shakespeare has been issued at Bombay.

ANOTHER REFORM.—Trial by jury has been introduced into Russia.

—The citizens of Alexandria are moving beyond the corporation limits to escape their outrageous taxes. Independent of the internal revenue, United States license, State, and county taxes, the city expects to raise $200,000 out of a population of 8000 whites and blacks. Two-thirds of the stores are for rent, and business is being driven from the place. Adams Express Company, having been assessed $500 by the Rebel municipal authorities, is among the moving masses.

—Gustave Dore has finished his illustrations, thirty in number, for Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." They will be engraved in London.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 5, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad preferred, which was the most active on the list; about 2500 shares sold at from 2 @26¾, closing at the latter rate, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54¼, a slight decline; Reading at 54½@54¾, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 43½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 62¼, an advance of ¼. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39½ for Little Schuylkill; 56¾ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do; and 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Government bonds there is very little doing, but prices are well maintained. 5-20s sold at 102@102¼; and 6s of 1881 at 109¾, an advance of ¼. 95¾ was bid for 10-40s; and 107¾ for 7·30s. New City 6s are selling at 96, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 18½, a decline of ¼. 21 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 24 for Girard College; 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 38 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand. Mechanics' sold at 30; Commercial at 55; and Seventh National at 93@94; 140 was bid for First National; 221 for North America; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52 for Girard; 40½ for Consolidation; and 68 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are firmly held. Morris Canal preferred sold at 120; 26¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred do.; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 68 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 6¾, a decline of ¼.

Gold was active this morning at an advance of 2@3 per cent., opening at 143¾, advanced and sold at 144¾ at 11 o'clock; 145¼ at 12 M.; and 146¼ at 1 P. M.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Money was in superabundant supply at 6 per cent., and the exceptional transactions at 5 on Government securities were more numerous. The statement of the associated banks for the week shows some important changes; but these only reflect the last of the sold settlements with the Sub-Treasury, and the redemption of one-year certificates. The decrease of $7,010,571 in the loans is chiefly due to the latter cause, all the Government securities held by the banks being classed as loans. The decrease of $10,859,616 in the deposits is little more than equal to the decrease in loans, and the increase of $2,121,164 in specie. The decrease in legal tenders is $4,650,965, and the increase in circulation, $209,858. The full effect of the recent Sub-Treasury disbursements is not indicated in this statement, and hence the next one following will be likely to show an important increase in deposits and legal tenders."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:—

"The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad is to be sold at auction on the 9th of July. This road extends from the eastern boundary of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to the Missouri river, at Council Bluffs, and includes a branch from Wilton to Chalcoca, Iowa. All the property is covered by mortgages which have been foreclosed. All the lands granted to the State of Iowa by act of Congress, to aid in the construction of the main line of the road, and by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa granted to the Railroad Company, will also be sold."

—The Boston *Traveller* remarks:—

"There is no material alteration in the plethoric condition of the finances, the supply of currency being more than sufficient to satisfy the wants of borrowers. The common rate of interest for prime collateral loans on call is six per cent., with occasional exceptions at five on pledges of the public securities, in round sums; and it is said that even lower rates have been accepted in some instances. The banks find it difficult to get full employment for their loose balances, but are not disposed to lend on long time."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 U S 5-20s 65...102¼	100 sh Cata pf....b30	26
$700 do....1862 102	300 sh do....lots	26
$1500 U S 6s 81 coup 103	100 sh do....b5	25¾
$20,000 War & Fra 7s.. 85	100 sh do....b5	26
$10000 City 6s C & P.. 96	200 sh do....b30	26
$500 do....KSO 98	100 sh do....s30	25¾
$1500 do KSO c&p 98	100 sh do....b30	26
$2000 Pittsb'g 4s.... 70	100 sh do...s30 wn	26
4 sh Morris Cl pf..120	100 sh do....c	26
58 sh Fa R.....lots ¼	100 sh do..s30 wn	26
100 sh Reading.....c 54¾	100 sh do.....s30	26
100 sh do.....s30 54¾	500 sh do.....s60	26
200 sh Ocean..... 6¾	100 sh do.....c	26¼
20 sh N Central..... 43½	100 sh do.....c	26¼
40 sh 7th N Bank..ls 94	100 sh do.....c.	26¾
5 sh do.....s5 73	100 sh do.....c	26¾
16 sh Coml Bk 58	100 sh do.....c	26¾
5 sh Mech Bank... 30	3000 sh Mahanoy..lots	2
200 sh N Y & Mid lts 6	100 sh Hest.....b30	18½
20 sh Leh Val..... 62¼		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	146¼	146¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	139	141½
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¾	12¼
" " July, 1864	11¼	11¾
" " August, 1864	10¾	11¼
" " October, 1864	9¾	10¼
" " Dec., 1864	8¾	9¼
" " May, 1865	6¾	6¾
" " August, 1865	5¾	5¾
" " Sept., 1865	4¾	4¾
" " October 1865	4¼	4¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	146¼	146¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	135	37
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	122	124
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	1
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 5.—There is not enough doing in Cloverseed or Timothy to fix quotations. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at $2·05@3.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in good request, but there is very little here. We quote at $32 ₰ ton.

There is a fair home consumptive inquiry for the better brands of winter wheat Flour, but for unsound and common lots the demand is limited. Sales of 1500 barrels at from $7 50 to $8·50 for superfine; $8 75@10·50 for extras; the latter rate for choice winter; $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do.; and $13@16 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour commands $6 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

In Wheat there is no perceptible change to notice. Small sales of fair and choice red at $2 50@2·75; 2000 bushels spring sold at $2 30; white may be quoted at $2·80@3·25. Rye is in steady demand, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1 26. Corn is active; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at 90c. afloat and in the

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

$25,000,000.

From the Tribune.

During the three weeks ending with Saturday, June 2, the officially declared exports of gold from this port were rather over than under $25,000,000. During the last month, the premium on gold has pretty steadily appreciated; beginning at 26¼ and ending at 41¼.

These be grave facts. They are full of admonition. Had our currency been based on specie, such a draft upon us for coin would have diminished all current values from 10 to 25 per cent., causing very general embarassment, if not absolute stagnation. As it is, the result is a sudden derangement of values, less obviously disastrous only because the loss is thrown on the creditor rather than the debtor interest, yet no less pernicious and demoralizing. We cannot sober down the general mind to the ways of quiet, plodding industry while the medium wherein values are computed and debts are liquidated is so unstable as to fluctuate to the extent of 15 per cent. in a month.

We must get back to specie payment at a very early day, unless we are content to settle down into a nation of gamblers, wherein every business operation is in essence a compound of sweat-cloth and thimble-rig. But the indispensable condition precedent of specie payment is a reduction of our imports till they range very considerably below our exports.

If Congress would but enact that, on and after the 1st day of January next, all the Treasury notes of the United States should be redeemed in coin at the Sub-Treasury in this city, the business of the country would instantly take notice and govern itself accordingly. Nominal prices would fall. We should stop importing breadstuffs. Orders for silks and trimmings would be countermanded. We should take in sail on every quarter, and soon be prepared to ride out any tempest. And, just so long as Congress refrains from decreeing resumption, we shall go on as we have gone—buying goods that we are unable to pay for, and contracting debts that will embarrass any future attempts to return to solvency. We shall never get ready to resume until we shall have firmly resolved to do so at a definite and not distant day.

Meantime, we pray Congress to make such changes in the tariff as will furnish some barrier against enormous, excessive importations. We are still buying abroad millions' worth per month of goods that we should make at home—*must* make here if we are ever to return to solvency. European labor is clothing us, when we ought to clothe ourselves. It is *never* cheap to buy abroad that which those unemployed at home would gladly make. If we were making $2,000,000 worth per week of the fabrics we now import, there would not be $1,000,000 per week subtracted from our present product. No nation ever yet established a new branch of industry without invigorating and expanding old ones. It, for example, we could have had all our railroads made in Europe for half what they have actually cost us, we should have been poorer to-day than we are; and the principle applies to rails as well as to roads.

Give us a tariff that *means* something; and, in order to *make* it mean something, decree and provide for an early return to specie payment.

Congress and the Fall Elections.

From the Times.

The compromise arrived at by the Senate in shaping the Reconstruction amendment gives evident satisfaction to the great majority of the Union party throughout the country. The effect of the radical action in the House upon the fall prospects of the party has been gradual but unmistakable. In every State in which elections are by-and-by to come off, a feeling of apprehension has been engendered which hardly admitted of mistake, either as to the cause or the result it foreshadowed. From New York to Illinois the conviction among Union men has been that by submitting to the dictation of Mr. Stevens, and by committing themselves to the impracticable policy to which he has required their adhesion, not a few Congressional delegations were handing over their respective States to the Democrats. It has been felt that a party pledged to the disunion theories and disorganizing tactics of the radicals could not go before the constituencies without a certainty of defeat. For the Democrats, notwithstanding the remembrance of the Chicago platform, would be enabled to make a plausible pretense of supporting President Johnson in his plan of restoration; and with the Union party divided, and the radical section wielding control, the success of the Democratic candidates would almost everywhere be assured.

This has been partially changed by the judicious and conciliatory course of the Senate, in expunging the sweeping measure of disfranchisement, and inserting a substitute which, though not altogether unobjectionable, is, by comparison, moderate and conciliatory. By this step the Senate have repudiated the proscriptive principles which the House radicals, with the help of the Copperheads, proposed to apply against the Southern people. To this extent good has been accomplished. And the more hopeful tone of correspondence from the States in which elections will take place next autumn, shows the impression produced upon the prominent minds of the party by the Senate's resistance to at least one strong feature of the radical programme.

It must be confessed, however, that the satisfaction expressed in view of the improved position of the Union party in the States proceeds more upon what is yet hoped for than upon what has already been accomplished. The substitution of specific and limited disability for wholesale disfranchisement is good so far as it goes. It divests the amendment of its absurd self-scrutinying character. But its chief value consists in the disposition it indicates on the part of the Union Senators to act independently of Mr. Stevens' dictation, and to pursue a course which shall heal party divisions and bridge the chasm which has of late separated the majority of Congress from the President. Herein lies the real significance of the decision of the Senate. What it promises is of more importance than what it performs. And it is with reference to further and more complete reconciliation and moderation that the active members of the Union party in the several States begin to gather the confidence and courage which are essential to success. Their hopes are predicated on the expectation that the better spirit evinced by the Senate, in dealing with the Constitutional amendment, will be so far cultivated as to restore harmony to the party and to place it before the country with an established right to the appellation of the Union party.

To a certain class, no doubt, these considerations may seem unworthy, and therefore inadmissible. They who maintain that a great party should be prepared to die rather than abandon crotchets, which only a fraction of its members ever possessed, may object to a course which points to conciliation and compromise as the means of preventing overwhelming defeat at the polls. But Congress cannot afford to ignore popular opinion and to defy the popular judgment. It must conciliate or be itself reconstructed. It must meet the prevailing demand for party unity, based upon concession, as the precursor of national unity, based upon the Constitution, or exchange a majority of its members for members indifferent to Mr. Stevens' whip. The fact may not be flattering or pleasant to gentlemen who think that because they ride hobbies they may override everybody and everything. But that it is a fact any person who watches the tone of the local press and the movements of the local politicians, must be prepared to admit. The question remaining to be decided is, whether the hopes of reconciliation recently excited shall be verified or frustrated; and upon the answer to this question the issues in the States depend.

The Fenian Invasion—American Versus British Canadian Neutrality.

From the Herald.

Colonel O'Neill's advanced corps of Fenians, in the absence of artillery and his expected reinforcements, have returned by way of Buffalo from their Canadian incursion, and surrendered to the United States authorities. Some pickets at Fort Erie, covering the re-embarkation, are reported as having fallen into the enemy's hands. This was one of the hazards of the venture; but this and all other Canadian drawbacks and difficulties have been mere trifles in the way of the Fenians. The one great obstruction which has baffled them at every point and defeated their plans so far, has been the vigilant neutrality of the United States civil and military authorities.

In this the Government has been rendering to England and Canada good for evil in a most remarkable degree. Canada, for instance, during our civil war, was the chosen rendezvous of the most diabolical conspirators, assassins, robbers, traitors, and incendiaries concerned in our late Rebellion. Their headquarters were at Montreal, and her Majesty's provincials, officials, and most influential subjects generally sympathized, and aided and abetted or winked at the infamous plots and cutthroat and incendiary adventures of these agents of the Rebellion "on detached service." This was British and Canadian neutrality. Now a Fenian organization in the United States, devoted to the liberation of Ireland, undertakes a descent from our borders upon Canada, in view of a base of operations for their grand design. They have the sympathies of the American people, and the Canadians have no claim upon us for reciprocities of neutrality. But the Government, regardless of English and Canadian perfidy, adhering rigidly and vigilantly to its neutral obligations, interposes for the rescue of Canada from these Fenians, seizes their arms, stores, and munitions of war, and watches every crossing against them as zealously as if they were Rebel guerillas operating against New Jersey. This is American neutrality, and it presents a striking contrast to English and Canadian neutrality.

Had Mr. Seward adopted the late neutral policy of Lord John Russell, the Fenians are this would have been in occupation of Montreal. As it is, they have shown to England that her retention of Ireland, as well as her North American possessions, depends henceforth upon her good conduct towards the United States. The active repressive measures of the Government, meantime, we presume will convince General Sweeney that more time and a more deliberate and comprehensive organization will be necessary to enable him to pass our frontiers, and concentrate at any point over the border with a force sufficient for a promising lodgment on the other side. We know nothing of his plans, but we suppose that like Joe Johnston, when he found that it was all up with Pemberton at Vicksburg, he will fall back with his central column in good order.

Head Centre Stephens now should lay aside the character of the Great Mogul, and take a calm and common-sense view of the Fenian situation. The *role* of Kossuth in this country is not the thing. Unity, a place and a time, are as necessary to any great enterprise as "financial and material aid." England's difficulty will be Ireland's opportunity, and nothing else will serve the purpose of Ireland's liberation. That difficulty will some day come, and then, if the Irish are united, in whatever part of the globe they may be, they may strike an effective blow and return to the absolute possession of their green island, as surely as the united Jews will some day return and rebuild the waste places of Zion. The stranger has desolated Israel and holds it, the once great kingdom of Poland has been blotted from the map of Europe, the old universal Roman empire exists only in history; but Ireland, encircled by the sea, cannot be extinguished short of the extirpation of the Irish race. Coalescing upon the great idea of "Ireland for the Irish," it will outlive the coal mines of England, but, divided into clashing factions, it will continue a "Niobe among the nations" until absorbed and wasted away among other nations like the ancient Greeks and Romans. Dissension has been and is the weakness of Ireland. Union is strength. It has carried the tribes of Judah and Benjamin through the revolutions and persecutions of forty centuries, and they are more numerous to-day than when Solomon reigned in all his glory.

The Proposed European Congress.

From the Daily News.

The idea of a Congress of the great powers of Europe to decide upon the points at issue between Prussia and Italy and Austria, seems, according to our European advices of the 23d ult., to be taking shape and consistency. France, England and Russia, it appears, have taken upon themselves the office of intermediaries, and have invited the contending powers to a love feast at Paris, wherein, through the agency of a Congress, the existing differences may be patched up, and each party to the dispute may gain something in the end, without the alternative of war. The official invitations for the proposed Congress were despatched to the Austrian, Prussian, and Italian Courts by the "Holy Alliance" of peacemakers on the 22d ult. The answers to these invitations had not, of course, been received at the time of the departure of the steamer; but it was confidently expected that this new move on the diplomatic board would meet with the approval of the powers interested, and that a peaceful solution of the quarrel would result therefrom.

The basis of the agreement to be proposed by the Congress seems to take the shape of certain surrender of territory, and concessions of provinces to be made by one to the other of the three countries at daggers' points. A kind of triangular settlement of the difficulty, whereby what one power shall lose at one end of the triangle will be regained to it at the other. Thus, by this geometrical arrangement, it is expected that Austria will cede Venetia to Italy for a pecuniary consideration, and that in exchange for a portion of Silesia she will abandon Holstein to Prussia. This plan, and apparently a most excellent one on the face of it, has certain little drawbacks upon it that will probably inure against its success. Thus, Austria has been led into her present critical position by refusing at the beginning to acknowledge that either she or Prussia has any rightful claim to the possession or disposal of the Duchies, and that Schleswig and Holstein are but held in trust by the two for their lawful sovereign; hence she would find it a difficult diplomatic feat to jump from her former position into the posture proposed for her by the Congress. Then, again, the Austrian pride revolts at the thought of making a case of barter and sale of Venetia to Italy; and while she would not object either to the money value therefore, or to the gift of Silesia if offered her, she would scarcely accept these at the expense of Holstein for the one, and of her Italian province for the other. It may, therefore, be set down for a certainty that, unless something more practicable be proposed at the coming Congress, Austria will retire from the love-feast in anything but a peaceful state of mind, and that she and Italy will be at hard blows within a week thereafter.

Much, undoubtedly, may be done to alter her determination by the interceding powers, in case she should prove refractory. Thus, if it should be shown, in a delicately diplomatic way, that the callers of the Congress are prepared to enforce their propositions for a settlement, it is possible that the Kaiser may be brought to terms. In that case, under the pressure of a combined, or nearly combined (for England's ultimate position is a matter of doubt) Europe against him, it would not require a very far-sighted vision on his part to discern his whole empire toppling about his ears, exposed, as it would be, to the ambitious and grasping crowned vultures who would be in league against him. This is the possible alternative that the Kaiser must anticipate in case of his refusal to consider the basis of settlement which, as is reported, will take the shape in the Congress that we have given above.

While, however, Europe is enjoying a breathing spell over the possibilities of peace, the work of military preparation goes bravely on. Pains are taken by the antagonistic powers to prepare themselves for the deluge should it come. Hanover, it is said, has been approached by an Austrian emissary, with the purpose of opening negotiations with that kingdom in reference to the passage of troops through the Hanoverian territory. General Von Beredek, Commander of the Army of the North, was on the eve of leaving Vienna, with the general staff of his army, for the scene of expected operations. The nearness of the Italian troops to the frontiers of the Southern Tyrol has led to the organization of the rifle companies of that province, together with the *Landsturm*, or general levy of the arms-bearing population. The inhabitants of the Silesian and other frontier Prussian towns are forming home guards, for protection against predatory incursions of Croats, Pandours, and other bodies of Austrian cavalry. So, it will be seen, whatever expectations may exist as to the action of the Congress, that general distrust still prevails among the three parties to the quarrel, and that they are, each in its way, taking measures for offense and defense.

An important assembly of deputies from the minor German States has been held at Frankfort. The tone of the meeting was a disapproval of war between Austria and Prussia, and a desire that the other members of the Confederation should act together in all things so as to preserve the unity of the German Bund. The resolution embodying these views concludes thus, which gives an insight into the temper of the lesser States:—

"A solution of the Federal Constitutional question can alone prevent the recurrence of so dangerous a state of affairs. The Chambers and the German nation generally ought, therefore, to require the speedy convocation of a German Parliament on the basis of the Electoral Law of 1849."

The "Bummers" of the John Brown Army on Reconstruction.

From the World.

Whether the Southern people are entitled to representation, or shall be hereafter upon some condition precedent, is a question which involves not only the point of an original Federal Union, but the honesty and good faith of the conquering States.

The question of the war was the right of secession, which was affirmed by the seceding States as a necessary logical sequence from all American history and all American ideas. It was denied by the other States, which fought, as they alleged, to preserve precisely the exact relations which had existed between all since Washington took the inaugural oath.

In hoc signo they fought and conquered, but the *signum* of the battle is not the *signum* of the peace.

The President holds that the ostensible object of the war shall be the object after the war. So we think, and therefore not only say he is right, but propose to vote that he is right. The mass of what was the original Republican party say he is wrong, and oppose him in every way.

He has in his Cabinet and out of it a set of men who profess to be his friends, the bummer portion of the army of John Brown, who not only do not support him, but who endeavor to drive off the Democracy from supporting him, by assuming, as his mouth-pieces, to denounce that organization which regarded the liberties of the actual citizens of the United States, the Constitution, and the Union, as paramount to all claims of humanity, and as sacred against all private revelations from Heaven. If the President did but know it, his worst enemies are not the radicals. He can fight them, and flog them, if he will only have troops on whom he can rely. But his bummer allies he cannot depend upon; when he wants them to make a line, he will, to his horror and surprise, find them mingling fraternally with the enemy or firing straggling shots at his own troops.

Emancipation accomplished, the Republican party's business was done. Union secured, the pretended business of the Union party was done. At present it is actually a disunion party, just as medicine, after a man is cured, is a poison, not a benefit.

The bummer section are to-day just what the Federalists were in 1797—the party aiming at an unity, not an union; at a nation, not the United States. We are not dogmatists enough to say that they are unwise; we are ready to argue, to vote, and, if the conflict comes, to fight on that question, but we insist that they shall argue, vote, and fight under their own colors, and without trick. They may be all right, and we all wrong; but it does not look as if a man could be right who is afraid to be frank—to say just what he wants, and how he proposes to get it. If the President wishes to see just how much support he is likely to get from the bummers, let him count their votes in Congress and read their utterances in the newspapers. If the President is President of the United States, he will very readily know how to treat them; if he is President of a party which ought to be dead and only exists for mischief, he will know how to treat all the rest of the citizens of the Union who understand the objects and detest the hypocrisy of the party which claims to own him.

The Rickets in Resolutions.

From the Tribune.

The shape which an American opinion or emotion takes is that of a Resolution. First, you have "Whereas"—then "Therefore"—then, as ultimate cleucher, "Resolved." A great proportion of our political history is to be found in this form—it is the ultimate condensation of convention—public pugnacity and indignation boiled down—social opinion reduced to a brief—party promises minimized to a convenient form—the promissory note, in fact, which in the future is sometimes taken up, and sometimes lays over. In theory, the concatenation above set forth must be preserved, but in practice, as becomes the declarations of freemen owing allegiance no more to Lindley Murray than to any other old-fashioned and square-toed tyrant, the "Whereas" need not, and very frequently nas not, the remotest connection with the "Therefore." This independence may not seldom be observed in resolutions passed by engine companies returning from a friendly visit to other engine companies, while the knob of the whole, the moral butt-end, so to speak, of the document, the "Resolution" itself, is sometimes of the most straggling and heterogeneous variety, as for instance:—

"*Resolved*, That we shall long cherish our reception by Mohawks No. 8 their kindness can never be forgotten. To Captain Barlow, for a bountiful supply of lemonade. He has our thanks. To the ladies of Skowhegan. The beautiful bouquet which they presented shall never fade. Conductor Breakplate of the Little Rock Railroad for his polite attention. Also, for a supply of chowder at the Bite Station, etc etc. 'Where'er we go, whatever realms we see, The heart untravel'd still returns to thee.'"

—This conglomeration of good feeling, gratitude, and sincere although somewhat awkward politeness, does no harm in a fleeting advertisement; but when we come to the grief of the City Fathers for the death of a Lieutenant-General, recorded on sheep-skin, and sent to the family of the great deceased, we feel that the clumsiness is likely to be historically discreditable, and to give future antiquarians a low idea of our civic functionaries. Consider, for instance, the "Whereas," and Resolutions adopted by our Board of Aldermen on the death of General Scott. We cite for admiration and wonder "Whereas" No. 2:—

"*Whereas*, The occasion of this sad although not unexpected event has plunged our whole country in mourning, the deceased soldier, patriot and statesman was in his lifetime the very personification of a truly great and good man. He was closely identified—nay, almost inseparably connected—with every great event, etc."

Now, can anything be worse than this? "Occasion" for "occurrence" we can pass over; but will the reader notice the awful hiatus between "whole country in mourning" and "the deceased soldier?" It reduces the whole of that part of the "whereas" to this:—"*Whereas*, General Scott is dead: he was a great man while living"—and so he was, although this is rather a blundering way of asserting the fact. But mark that he was also "the very personification of a truly great and good man"—*i. e.*, he was the very personification of a person! We say, sometimes, that a man is the very personification of valor, or of truth, or of gallantry, but General Scott was, it seems, the very personification either of himself or of somebody else. Getting down, however, to "good man," we find the "whereas" giving out and ceasing to do duty. The sentence "He was closely identified," has about as much connection with the Koran, as with what goes immediately before it. We do not wonder that the Aldermen voted that the resolutions should be framed—they certainly need some artificial mode of making them hang together, for all of them are as loosely jointed as that which we have especially noticed. For instance:—"whereas," General Scott has left behind him

"One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

therefore, Resolved, That our citizens be requested to close their places of business on the 1st of June! Poor Halleck! How often and often he must have repented of writing these too-hardly used lines! And now they have actually got hold of them in the Board of Aldermen? We do not mean to say, however, that the Aldermen are much worse than other people, at least in the matter of resolution-mongering. We have a large and curious collection of amputated "Whereases," and inconsequent "Therefores," and semi-detached "Resolveds." If people did but know what stuff of this sort is sent to us to print, and what weary work and dire labor it is to put it into a tolerably presentable shape, they would appreciate the sincerity with which we aver, in the face of all the world, that a nominative case should have a verb, and that it is not fair to leave friendless and deserted adjectives to mourn for their wandering or ravished nouns. The remedy for all this would be to employ a competent person to draft resolutions for the city, but we do not recommend the election of an office for the purpose, simply because we are sure that it would soon be filled by some recent patriot utterly unable either to read or to write.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, studen s can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
PROF. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNAUTH,
SENECA E. 3 ALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER,
TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866 5 11 1m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1866

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 20t Treasurer.

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 5 18 20t

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.
CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Miniffeurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33s

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17s No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

STOVES RANGES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out or order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1182 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
5 19 stuth6m CHASE, SHARP & THOMPSON, No. 209 N. SECOND Street

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 45 p

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds, and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and *prices lowest*. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
First dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL.
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL.
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co
SOUR MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Boedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 120 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address
J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 29

THE PIER HOUSE,
PORT PENN, DELAWARE.
JONATHAN DRAPER, Proprietor.

The Proprietor having purchased this well-known house, is now prepared to receive boarders at $8.00 per week.

The lovers of good gunning and fishing can here fully enjoy that luxury.

Excellent bathing, and a magnificent beach extending for miles. 5 26 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros.' Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26s BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth,

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND FANCY AND PLAIN SILVERWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [5 26§

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
9 16 3m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimney from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 319

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37 50, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIES, from 31 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures
GABRIELLE SKIRTS,
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 12

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,
2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed Tucked Plaid Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses
100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.
Cluny Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings Flouncings and Bands Handkerchiefs Veils, Collars Sleeves, etc
The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.
LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of *OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warrant to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 2 4§

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for buy PRESTON COAL at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7 50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
SUCCESSFUL TESTS.
GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.
GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.
GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.
MARVIN'S SAFES.
IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED
ALL THEIR CONTENTS.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).
No. 265 Broadway, New York.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
SECOND-HAND SAFES IN HOUSE SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED. [5 26 2mrp

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered. 2 21 6m DR. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE street.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER

ANNUAL MEETING.—The fifty-first annual meeting of the Cumberland County Bible Society was recently held at Deerfield, and the following gentlemen were chosen managers for the ensuing year:—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, Hon. John I. Nixon; Revs. W. B. Gillette, C. R. Gregory, H. M. Stuart, J. M. Challiss, J. L. Stewart, J. O. Wells, J. Stockton, J. L. Whitaker; Drs. E. Fithian, William Elmer, D. B. Thompson, D. B. Whitaker, Theodore Trenchard. The receipts of the Society were $574·55, and the number of volumes distributed during the past year was 505.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—As Judge Carter, of Woodbury, his brother, and a Mr. Ogden, were returning home on Friday night last, and while passing through a piece of woods, they were fired upon by some scoundrel concealed in the brush, the ball passing in close proximity to the head of the Judge. The person who attempted this murder has not yet been discovered.

AN EXCELLENT PROJECT.—The teachers of the Central Public School in Camden are taking measures to introduce music into that school. This is highly commendable. A grand concert will be given on Thursday evening next, the 7th instant, for the purpose of assisting in raising funds to purchase a good and suitable organ.

NARROW ESCAPE.—One day in the latter part of last week, Judge P. J. Gray, of Camden, met with a narrow escape, by being thrown from a carriage, in consequence of the horses running away. He was so severely injured that he was insensible for many hours. He is now, however, convalescent.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The watch and jewelry store of F. M. Lewis, in Bridgeton, was entered by burglars a few nights ago, who succeeded in carrying away about $1,500 worth of gold, silver, and plated ware. The thieves forced an entrance in the back part of the building, and after gathering up their booty made their escape.

SPLENDID FERRY BOAT.—The Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Ferry Company have commenced the construction of another new and substantial ferry, to run in connection with their other ones recently built. It is to be on the same model as the *Camden*, and finished in a splendid style.

DROWNED.—One day last week a little son of Mr. S. H. Miller, of Paulsboro, Gloucester county, was drowned in Mantua creek. His little body was soon after discovered and taken care of.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVALS.—The ladies connected with the different religious societies in Camden are making extensive preparations to hold their annual strawberry and floral festivals in aid of their respective churches.

NEW CHURCH.—The members of the M. E. Church at Longacoming are actively engaged in erecting for themselves a handsome church edifice.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE OPENING OF THE CENTENARY MOVEMENT.—The centenary movement of the Methodist Church was inaugurated last evening by a meeting at Union Church. The church was filled, the principal ministers of the Philadelphia Conference occupying seats in the pulpit. Bishops Janes and Simpson, and Rev. G. D. Chennewick, from the East Baltimore Conference, and J. B. Dobbins, of the New Jersey Conference, were present.

Dr. Nadal, of Trinity Church, opened the meeting with prayer, the audience singing the hymn,

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"

Bishop Janes then addressed the congregation. He said that the Methodist Church has always been a happy Church. In trial and conflict the people have been a cheerful, happy, contented people. The doctrine of the Church, that the Saviour tasted death for every man, and that through His vicarious sufferings universal redemption has been offered to the world, with such a doctrine the gospel could not but inspire joy and gladness in all who heard it. The Church has always preached a practical religion. Presenting to the people the conscious experience, the verity of the divine life in their hearts, it is not strange that this people has been a happy and a successful people. The Sun of the Church has lived in it. It has penetrated its life, sustained its children in trial, and carried them over the flood when they came down to the river side. "I have mighty comfort with the Holy Ghost," said Hedding, before he fell, stricken down without warning or suffering. In its hundred years of experience it has been characterized the Church. Nor will this general happiness cease. The present year will be the happiest of the long line of years in which the Church has flourished. The year cannot but be marked by signal success if the recommendations of the General Conference be carried out. They recommended that all the services of the centennial year should be spiritual, and that in the celebration we do it with thanksgiving and with benevolent offering. Had they intended to increase the happiness of the Church to its fullest measure, or had they intended to make the happiness of the people just as full as it could be in the body, they could not have adopted a more perfect plan for the fulfilment of this result. But the General Conference advises that the Church manifest its gratitude by its benevolence, by contributing of his substance to sustain the temporal interests of the Church. The exercise of benevolence is the most pleasing of all the emotions of the heart. The following out of the Conference recommendations will secure a year of universal happiness. But the year must not alone be one of happiness. It must be made the most useful of the Church's history. The promise of this is seen already. The Conferences are gaining strength. Revival is agitating the Church. From the north and the south, the east and the west, the Church is penetrated by active effort, and blessed with special success. Never before were conversions so many. Never before were churches so strong in numbers, so fervent in faith, so signal in prosperity. The charity of the Church, if freely given, will be a lesson to influence its character and direct its future conduct. Virtue is strengthened by exercise, and every grace is improved by employment. If the Church, in its centenary year, will give five millions to purposes of practical benevolence, the progress and career of the future years of the Church will be affected for powerful good. Then all the Church debt could be paid. The literary and publication interests of the Church could be advanced, and it would clear the decks for action. It would remove the old incubuses that have crushed the Church and stopped its progress. The Irish Evangelical Fund is one of the crippled agencies. Several years ago the Irish people appealed for aid to educate their children. They expected to obtain $100,000 from the American people. The church authorities here promised this sum, and yet only one-half has been furnished, and the remainder is needed. The people of America will understand the difficulty of the Irish Conference when we state that its entire bounds only contain one-half the number of members of the Philadelphia Conference, and out of these sparsely settled Methodists 800 to 1000 communicants and 4000 attendants annually emigrate to America. What a power to influence the character of American emigrants! Another institution is the Mission Institution in Bremen, Germany. Here is one of the best institutions of the Church. In the students educated there is the true spirit of the missionary work. The institution has been sustained by the people at Bremen. But they are now $10,000 in debt, and need additional buildings, and the Church here should handsomely endow the Bremen Institute. The mission business of the Church is growing space. This year $1,000,000 will be expended. The General Conference recommended, as a third special object of consideration in this centenary year, the endowment of a Mission House in New York or elsewhere. When the missionaries leave for the foreign missions they first stop at New York for a few days. They return sick and weary, and they must rest as soon as they touch land. The time is coming when the Church will send a missionary a week, and when from necessity one will be coming home monthly, and the Church must provide a mission house. This is the only connectional and monumental interest in which the Church will be called to invest its funds. If the Church will enter into these purposes, with what sure groundwork can it enter upon the second century for the destiny of Methodism! If it does, the year must be the most successful of its existence, and the Church will make an advance far onward in the evangelization of the world.

Bishop Simpson followed, and described the progress of Methodism during the past century. In 1856 there were 800,327 souls members and probationists in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since that date nearly a million of probationists have been reported. During the same time about 90 000 deaths have been reported. The meeting adjourned, with the benediction by Rev. Antony Atwood.

The annual celebration of the Tabernacle Sunday School, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, will be held on Wednesday (to-morrow) evening, at 8 o'clock. A splendid programme has been furnished for the exercises of the evening.

The Woodland Presbyterian Church, Twenty-fourth Ward, has given a call to Mr. Ratcliffe, a member of the last graduating class in Princeton Seminary.

The Sabbath School of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, southwest corner of Twelfth and Montgomery avenue, was organized last Sunday.

The family of Mr. Crozier, late of Chester, Pa., have given in trust to the Baptist Publication Society, $50,000, as a missionary memorial for the literary and theological instruction of freedmen, by means of books and missionaries.

The Seventh Presbyterian Church in this city (Rev. Dr. Crowell's) received twenty-two persons on profession of faith last Sunday. Of this number six were baptized.

The Rev. R. C. Evans has been elected rector of the Church of the Messiah (P. E.), Port Richmond.

Letters have been recently received from Naples, stating that the health and strength of Bishop Stevens are steadily increasing.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—A stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held yesterday morning, President Kneass in the chair.

Mr. Thomas Daly, Jr., recently elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father, assumed the usual oath of office, and took his seat.

Deed of dedication for a street in the Twenty-sixth Ward, to be called South Marshall street, was read and referred to the City Solicitor.

A communication asking for a sewer on Ninth street, from Reed to Moore, was, upon motion, referred to Mr. Close, that he might inform the petitioners of the proper mode of application.

An application of Edwin Kirkpatrick, executor of the estate of David Kirkpatrick, for a drain on Arch street, between Fourth and Fifth, was referred to a committee, who reported adverse to the petition, as it will require a larger sewer than that is asked for. The resolution was agreed to.

A deed of dedication for Grant street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, was referred to Mr. Daly, Jr.

An application for a sewer on Cuba street, between Morris and Moore, was referred to a committee, who reported a resolution authorizing a ten-inch vitrified pipe at expense of petitioners. Agreed to.

A resolution authorizing a two feet six-inch sewer, inlet, and manhole on Alder street, between Poplar and Girard avenue, was agreed to.

In the matter of the application for a sewer on Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Broad, several remonstrances were presented, when the committee to whom the petition was referred explained away the ground of remonstrance.

A resolution authorizing a two feet six inch sewer, inlet, and manhole, on Rhoads street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, was agreed to.

The committee on petition for sewer on Oxford street, from Mullin to west side of Sixth street, presented a report and resolution authorizing a three feet sewer, which was agreed to.

A resolution authorizing a two-feet six inch sewer, and one inlet, one manhole on Market street, from Forty-first to Wyoming, was agreed to.

On motion, the matter of the reduction of width of Powelton avenue was taken up.

Mr. Miller moved that the consideration of the case be postponed until the next stated meeting, and that the parties interested be advised of the action of the Board. Agreed to.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE CASES.—On Thursday night last, the house of Mr. J. Taylor, in West Philadelphia, was entered and robbed of wines valued at about $500. No trace of the thief could be found until yesterday afternoon, when Officers Leavitt and Ferris, of the Third District Police, ascertained that two men had rented a room over the store of Patrick Moore, in Larkin street, below Lombard, and stored therein several casks of wine. They proceeded to that place and found such to be the case, and arrested two parties, who gave the names of V. D. Brown and Henry Alexander, upon the charge of having committed the robbery. While they were being conveyed to the Station House, Brown broke loose from Officer Leavitt and attempted to escape; after an exciting chase he was overtaken, and again arrested. He was held in $1500 bail by Alderman Butler to answer at Court. Alexander was locked up for a hearing.

Thomas Roach, arrested on the charge of shooting John Maxley, on Saturday evening, in Bedford street, near Eighth, had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, yesterday, and was committed to await the result of Maxley's injuries. The physician who has charge of Maxley, at the Hospital, considers the wound a dangerous one. Maxley denies that it was done in sport, as Roach asserted, but says that it was the result of an old grudge.

RAPIDLY PROGRESSING.—The Chesnut street bridge is now almost ready for the passage of the street cars. In a month the connection between the two sides of the river will be complete. The bridge is now so nearly finished that communication is unbroken between the abutments. Of course no travel is allowed on the bridge. The heavy derricks are still standing in the middle of the structure, and the adjusting and transportation of the pondersons road-way plates would render any attempt to cross the bridge perilous. On the West Philadelphia side of the river the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway Company are laying their tracks. When the bridge opens on the first of July, there will be two lines of communication between the western boundaries of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Wards.

—Mr. Lorenzo Somerville has just returned from Europe. While there he published a volume of poems entitled 'Eros,' from the press of Trubner & Co., London, which was very acceptably received.

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WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER,

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ON FRIDAY EVENING, June 8,

And will give a Grand Matinee, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 2 o'clock, assisted by

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the celebrated Tenor di Grazia from Gran's Opera.

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SIG. WOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violoncellist.

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Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Family Circle 50 cents.

The sale of Tickets commences on Wednesday, at 9 A. M. at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 6 8 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager

Doors open at 7 30. Curtain rises at 8.

SECOND AND LAST WEEK

Of the Brilliant and Versatile

WEBB SISTERS,

WEBB SISTERS,

MISSES ADA AND EMMA,

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LAST WEEK OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

The performance will commence with the Spectacular Drama, in two acts, entitled the

FORTY THIEVES.

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Garem.....Miss EMMA WEBB

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To conclude with the Protean Farce of

THRICE MARRIED.

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MISS EMMA WEBB will appear in FOUR CHARACTERS

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, June 9.

LAST WEBB SISTERS MATINEE.

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Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 5,

Thirty-eighth Night of the Brilliant Engagement of

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

MR. EDWIN BOOTH,

who will appear on this occasion as

THE DUKE'S JESTER,

in Tom Taylor's Tragedy of

THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Bertuccio.....MR. EDWIN BOOTH

Dell Aquila.....Mr. Charles Barron

To conclude with the beautiful Comedy of

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez.....Mr. J. H. Taylor

Wednesday—THE STRANGER and HONEYMOON.

Thursday—THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

Chairs secured three days in advance.

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MISS LUCY RUSHTON,

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THE SEA FLOWER.

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Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents. Secured seats 50 cents; for sale at the School House, Filbert street, above Seventh first floor, or by any of the scholars; also at the Hall on the evening of the entertainment. 6 2 5t*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—LAST THREE DAYS OF THE WONDERS OF NATURE,

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Two intelligent heads on one body. Pronounced by the Medical Faculty of this city the MOST ASTONISHING FREAK OF NATURE IN EXISTENCE.

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Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom. JACOB H. BURDSALL.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

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And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

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NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. TETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

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DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood and cause the skin soft and fair. For sale by DR. LESSEY No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 20, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But through aid Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver" or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. B. STOCKTON,

4 28 tuthsly* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

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GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!

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Messrs. W. M. Bird & Co., Charleston, May 2, 1866:—

Gentlemen:—I feel it a duty I owe you to express my entire satisfaction in regard to Marvin's Safes, for which you are agents. They have proved all you have recommended. In the great fire on King street, April 5, which destroyed "Robb's" block, and my entire stock of groceries and liquors, my books and papers were preserved in good condition, and it affords me great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of these safes as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. Respectfully yours,

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IN GREAT VARIETY. JUST RECEIVED.

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4 14 tuth 3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street,

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

Recognition.

THE resolution of Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, offered yesterday in the House, granting to the Fenians the rights of belligerents, savors rather of the poorer jokes of a Bowery comedy than the public action of a Representative. We do not know whether Mr. CLARK is accustomed to read the papers, but if he was, he certainly must have become aware that the fiasco in Canada had already failed, that even the semblance of resistance was over, and the gallant invaders were flying like a herd of frightened cattle to escape from their pursuers. It was at such a moment that a motion to recognize as belligerents was made. It is more than probable that the mover, having drafted his resolution on Sunday, was desirous of not losing an opportunity to have it placed on the journal. Recognize! Recognize what? Recognize whom? There was nobody to be belligerents except a set of societies without local habitation in New York city, and a few brothers in neighboring States.

We would have liked nothing better than to have had the Fenians succeed. Had they captured Toronto and still fought; had they won a victory, and effected what was a lodgment on British soil—then their recognition would have been simply a retaliatory action on England—she accorded to the Confederates the character of belligerents before they could raise an arm. She, with unseemly haste, hurried to declare the American Republic dead, and held a saturnalia over its ashes. Her provinces sympathized with the enemies of the nation, and aided them by every means. For such we have no sympathy. We would like to see the Government adopt the identical proclamation and bill sent forth by Great Britain five years ago. Put Fenian for Confederate, and let it go forth to the world *verbatim et literatim*. It would be a simple action of reciprocity. The curse would be sent home to roost.

If the Fenians had succeeded, then would we have favored recognition. But through mismanagement, ignorance, stupidity, dissension, and intolerance, they have only made themselves the laughing-stocks and objects for national jeers. And now when they have failed, for a member of Congress to issue such a bill, is an absurdity. We do not love Canada or England, but we love our self-respect, and we feel it endangered by the suggestion of such nonsense as was calmly favored by the Ohio representative.

Forests for the Prairies.

MR. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, has introduced in Congress a bill looking to the propagation of forests upon the great prairies of the West. Probably in many respects a more important measure than this has never been brought to the attention of the American public. The influence of forests upon the soil, climate, and productions of various portions of the earth's surface is one of the most interesting topics with which physical geography has to deal. Nor is it a subject by any means devoid of interest to the practical statesman. The preservation or destruction of forests affects the supply of timber for navel architecture and for shipbuilding in general. It influences the price of lumber, and so advances or retards the growth of cities and villages. It determines, to a great extent, the supply of fuel for railroads and factories. It modifies the climate and the soil, and thus affects the supply and prices of provisions. In its more remote bearings, it often determines the question of the habitability even of large sections of country.

The vast prairies of our Western States and Territories are unique. They are treeless, but fertile. The soil is deep and productive. They are so nearly level that the absence of forests does not result in those terrible desolations of the surface by storms and torrents which mark those mountain districts in France where the trees have been removed by the hand of man. On the contrary, they receive back year after year the luxuriant crops of grasses which they bear, and so become richer and richer.

The absence of forests from our Western prairies probably exerts a marked influence upon their climate. Mechanically there is nothing to break the sweep of the winds, and they always prevail with more or less violence. The first thing that strikes a stranger in a prairie country is the constant winds. Day and night they blow almost without intermission. During some seasons of the year these winds are of so moderate a character as more properly to be denominated breezes, and then they become an agreeable feature of the climate, but at other times they add greatly to its rigors. When in winter the North wind comes sweeping down in unobstructed fury from the Arctic regions, it produces a degree of intense and unendurable cold on the prairies to be found nowhere else. It is no uncommon thing upon the bleak open plains of the West for the mercury to descend to more than twenty degrees below zero. Teamsters, stage drivers, and travellers suffer much more in the winter there than they do in wooded countries in a higher latitude. A temperature that may be endured with impunity when the air is still, becomes speedily destructive of human life when accompanied by a brisk wind.

As a result of these terrible winter winds, the raising of fruit upon the prairies is impossible in the same latitude where, in more sheltered localities, it is produced abundantly. Take upon the prairies of Iowa, which lie within the parallels of Central New York and Northern Pennsylvania, it is found almost impossible to raise even the hardier varities of apples.

These same winds often add to the heats of summer. Sometimes, after several days of dry, hot weather, a violent wind will spring up from the south and southwest, and sweep, with the breath of a very Simoon, over the land. It can be compared to nothing else than to a blast from the mouth of a furnace. We have seen tender vegetation under such a wind scorched and withered as though by contiguity to a fire. The common theory in regard to these hot winds among the people of the West, is that they are owing to heat and drouth prevailing over a vast region of country destitute of mountain ranges and great forests.

There are other peculiarities of the Western country, caused to a greater or less degree by the absence of trees, which it might be interesting to discuss, did our limits permit. For instance, it is worthy of scientific inquiry whether the floods of the Mississippi river, so destructive all along its lower banks, are not owing to the vast extent of unwooded country drained by it and its branches. These floods impose the expense of maintaining a costly and extensive system of levees, which, after all, prove but a partial protection against their ravages. It is probable that the general propagation of forests throughout what is known as the Valley of the Mississippi would result in the almost entire cessation of these floods—not by diminishing the fall of rain, but by preventing the surplus water from so rapidly finding its way to the streams. An open prairie sheds water almost as rapidly as the roof of a house, and prairie streams are universally subject to sudden and excessive floods. Where this system prevails over tens of thousands of square miles, as in the West, even such a mighty stream as the Father of Waters becomes too small to carry off the rapidly accumulated volume of waters consequent upon protracted and widely extended storms, and its resistless floods spread upon every hand, breaking down the feeble barriers erected by man and laying waste his most valuable works.

What was the *original* cause of the absence of trees upon the prairies is not known. But, now that there are none, it is quite evident that a new growth is prevented by the annual fires which sweep over them. Wherever the fires are kept off a thick and luxuriant growth of underwood springs up immediately, which, in a short time, furnishes fuel for the settler, and in a few years gives him fencing-stuff and lumber. It thus happens that the progress of settlement in a prairie country produces a precisely opposite result to that produced in a wooded country. In the latter the progress of settlement destroys the forests; in the former it tends to restore them. Each prairie settler feels an interest in keeping fire from his own premises; roads across the country check its progress; and in most of the Western States the wilful firing of the prairies is made a penal offense. The result is that every year larger bodies of open land are preserved from the ravages of fire, and thus contribute an annual increase to the growth of timber. There is a far greater breadth of forest timber growing to-day in the prairie regions of the West than there was before the settlements were made.

We do not believe that much can be done by the General Government to directly foster this work. It is on too vast a scale. The experience of other countries, where the destruction of forests has been of more immediate and positive damage, does not afford much hope that legislative enactments can reach the matter. Something might be done by the State governments by way of releasing lands devoted to the growth or preservation of forests from taxation; and something might perhaps be effected by the General Government imposing a tax upon lumber, to preserve our present forests. But the great means to be relied on must be enlightened self-interest on the part of the people themselves.

IF THE CHOLERA comes, the sewer at Nineteenth and Cherry streets will prove a beacon to guide its steps to that locality. Where are the twenty-six inspectors?

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.—The Soldiers' Convention assembled this morning, in the Academy of Music, at Pittsburg. It is composed of delegates elected by the honorably discharged soldiers in all of the counties of the State; and its object is simply to take counsel together in regard to the state of the country and the proper policy for them, as loyal men, to pursue in the future. As the delegates are chosen in open ballot at a regular convention by all the soldiers in each county, we can consider the opinion expressed by them as the utterances of the great body of our defenders. We do not know what tone may be adopted by that body; but whatever it may be, it cannot be denied that its voice is the voice of those whom both parties claim to be in their favor. The attendance, we understand, is very large and its utterances will be looked for with interest.

WHY IS IT that offal, remnants, and refuse matter are allowed to so accumulate in the neighborhood of Broad and Prime, that the stench is almost unbearable?

A SOUND CONCLUSION.—Mr. Ruth, the Moral Instructor at the Eastern Penitentiary, furnishes some valuable statistics of the parentage, habits, etc. of the criminals confined in that institution. From these data he draws the conclusion that the principal causes of crime are "defective early moral training, bad company, and habits of intemperance." Of the five hundred and eighty-five persons confined in the Penitentiary last year, four hundred and eighty-nine were addicted, more or less, to the use of intoxicating drinks. The statistics of pauperism point to the same great producing causes. Pauperism and crime go to make up the burden of our local taxes. They are the twin children of intemperance.

WE WOULD call the attention of the Board of Health to the filthy condition of the alley in Seventh street, above Walnut. Unless looked to it will invite pestilence.

SANITARY AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.—The cholera cases on board the infected ships in New York harbor are increasing in numbers and virulence. The hospital arrangements are exceedingly defective, and, considering the fact that for the last six months the cholera has been an expected visitant, reflect anything but credit upon the municipal and State authorities. To complicate existing troubles, a vessel with two cases of yellow fever on board has arrived.

DOES THE POOL from the stables at Twenty-first and Chesnut streets, which flows into the street, conduce to the health of the community?

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS.—The amount of British goods, exclusive of teas, silks, etc., merely passing through or re-exported from England, sent to the United States during the quarter ending March 31, figured up the enormous sum of $36,000,000. This is against $14,000,000 during the corresponding months last year. No wonder gold is going *out* of the country, when foreign goods, in such overwhelming quantities, are coming in.

TO-DAY IS the first day on which we have suffered from warm weather. It opens the summer season, and with its commencement comes new sanitary duties. Let the Board of Health look to them.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.

LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES

BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS.
UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS

THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED

OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
5 31 6t

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO.
720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Sixth Page for additional Special Notices.)

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New building S. E. cor. of LEVERING and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Call books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs. This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by
HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists,
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets
Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

O'BRIEN'S NATIONAL
PRIZE CONCERT,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE RINK,
THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1866.

This Hall being the largest in the city, will accommodate all who wish to attend. Immediately after the Concert the drawing will take place, when

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
In Valuable Prizes, including
$23,000 IN MONEY,

Will be given to the Ticket holders.

ONLY 100,000 TICKETS AND 25,000 PRIZES,

BEING ONE CHANCE IN FOUR.

The first prize is

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH.

The Drawing will positively take place at the time mentioned. The Prizes are all purchased, and will be delivered immediately after the Concert, and a full statement of the drawing and list of the winning numbers will be sent to every ticket-holder. Parties whose numbers appear on the list, will forward their tickets at once, with full directions for shipping goods or moneys I have published

A NEW BOOK

Containing a full list of prizes, describing how the prizes will be drawn, and how parties not in the city are to send for them, and, indeed, answering every question about the Concert, besides containing much other valuable information, which I will send FREE OF CHARGE to every one buying a ticket, and inclosing five cents to pay postage.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

I WILL SEND

For $4 50	5 Tickets.	For $26 00	30 Tickets
7 50	8 do	35 00	40 do
10 50	12 do	43 00	50 do
17 50	20 do	85 00	100 do
21 50	25 do		

Money can be sent at my risk by Draft, Post Office Order or Registered Letter. Always send your full name, State, County and Post Office.

ORDER TICKETS EARLY.

At this time, June 1 not over Fifteen Thousand Tickets remain unsold, and this number will soon be exhausted. Money received after the tickets are all sold will be promptly returned.

M. O'BRIEN,
No. 122 DEARBORN Street,
CHICAGO.

REFERENCES.

William Schaus, New York City.
L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass.
C. Taber & Co., New Bedford, Mass.
Summer & Turpin, Rochester, N. Y.
J. M. Bradstreet & Son, Chicago and New York.
Goupil & Co., New York City.
L. A. Elliott & Co., Boston, Mass.
Butler, Perego & Way, Baltimore, Md.
William S. Kenl, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Rice & Allen, Chicago and Kalamazoo.
William B. Keen & Co., Chicago
And every Editor, Banker, and Merchant in the city of Chicago. 6 5 tuths4trp

GRAND FAIR
COMPLIMENTARY TO
PERSEVERANCE ENCAMPMENT,
AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL, RACE STREET.

The greatest display of goods since the Sanitary Fair. A splendid collection of Wax Fruit; 700 feet of Forcing Hose; splendid painting of "Jonathan and David;" very fine set of Base Ball Implements; a magnificent pair of Match Horses, for a Fire Engine Company—all to be voted for; and for sale 1,001 other articles for use and ornament. It

ADMISSION TICKETS.....FIFTEEN CENTS

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1853 for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Benj Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883. 6 5 tuths18*

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street. 6 4 6t

1000 YDS. PLAID MUSLIN, CHEAP.
65 CENT FINE WHITE PIQUE.
50 CENT 10-4 WIDE VICTORIA LAWNS.
$1·00 SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
33 CENT FINE CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

250 DOZEN LINEN NAPKINS,
AT $2·50 AND $2·65.
10-4 LINEN SHEETING, $1·25.
100 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $2·75 PER DOZEN.
75 CENT HAND LOOM TABLE LINEN.
65 CENT UNBLEACHED TABLE LINEN.
200 DOZEN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, FROM LATE SALES.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

25 CENT BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLINS, YARD WIDE.
WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE, AND NEW YORK MILLS.
31 CENT PILLOW MUSLINS.
10-4, 11-4 AND 12-4 SHEETING MUSLINS.
23 CENT UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, YARD WIDE.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

37½ CT. ALL-WOOL FLANNELS.
BALLARDVALE DOMET FLANNELS.
ANGOLA AND FINE TWILLED FLANNELS.
FLANNELS FOR BATHING SUITS.
GAUZE FLANNELS, SHIRTING FLANNELS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

80 CENT ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS.
$1·00 CASSIMERES, FOR MEN'S WEAR.
$1·50 FINE CASSIMERES, FOR SUITS.
50 CENT FINE LINEN DRILLS.
LINEN DUCKS AND SATTEEN DRILLS.
FINE MIXED GOODS FOR SUITS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

$6·50 FINE BED BLANKETS.
BLANKETS FOR SINGLE BEDS.
BLANKETS FOR BERTHS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR ICE.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

WHITE HERNANI SHAWLS.
WHITE CREPE MARETZ SHAWLS.
WHITE LAMA WOOL SHAWLS.
FINE PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS.
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, SEASIDE SHAWLS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

50 CENT FINE BLACK ALPACAS
50 CENT FINE PEARL COL'D ALPACAS.
25 CENT GRENADINE BAREGES.
$2·00 WIDE GROS GRAIN SILKS, FOR SACQUES.
TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloths and Window Shades.—W. P. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets at 50, 62 75 87 cents, $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets only $1 75, worth $2·50; Rich Style Three-ply Carpets, only $2·12½; Hemp Carpets 37 cents; Rag, 62 cents; Cottage Carpets, 37 cents; Entry and Stair 37 to 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 62 cents; Window Shades $1 up; White Canton Matting, 31 cents up; Red Check Matting 37 cents up; Velvet Rugs at $2·50; Buff Shading 45 cents up; Cheap Table Linen; Cheap Towelling and Napkins; Material for Bathing Robes; Lawns, 31 cents; Dimity Quilts, $3; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin 25 to 37 cents; Cloth Table and Piano Covers. Cheap Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET. 6 5

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 BROOME Street,
NEW YORK,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

1. THE MORMON PROPHET AND HIS HAREM; or, an Authentic History of Brigham Young, his numerous Wives and Children. By Mrs. C. V. Waite. 1 vol 12mo., cloth; four portraits on steel. Price $2·00.
2. A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. Compiled and arranged by the Rev. Charles Hale, B. A., with additions and corrections, by William A. Wheeler, M. A. 1 vol. 16mo. cloth. Price $2 00.
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NEARLY READY,
CARPENTER'S "SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE." 1 vol. 18mo. Price $2·00.

Early orders solicited.
Copies of the above books sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed. 6 5 tuth2t4p

FRUITS, NUTS,
SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.
Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.
Sardines, half and quarter boxes.
Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.
Nonpariel Superfine Capers.
Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.
English Pickles, Sauces, and Mustard.
American Pickles, in barrels and glass.
Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.
English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.
Worcestershire and Lucanow Sauce.
Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.
Zante and Patras Currants and Citron.
French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.
Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.
Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.
Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.
Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.
The richest salad Oil received from France.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,
6 5 tuths 7 1]
No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!
BUNTING, SILK AND MUSLIN
FLAGS,
OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.
SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS,
BASE BALL CAPS
BASE BALL BELTS,
AND MILITARY EQUIPMENTS OF ALL KINDS.
WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.),
No. 418 ARCH Street,
6 4 6t PHILADELPHIA.

A CARD.
Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain of either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one price."

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. 5 31 1m4p

RECONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.
C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS.
REGISTER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS,
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720

Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate, prices, and made to order at short notice.

E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.

N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE
IN OIL OR POLISHED.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
6 4 12trp] THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

STUDS
FOR EYELET HOLES.
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT, FOR SALE BY
LEWIS LADOMUS,
6 4 6t] No. 802 CHESNUT St

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York,
Insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with WEEKLY COMPENSATION for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
This is the only Company authorized by its Charter to issue COMBINED LIFE AND ACCIDENT POLICIES uniting the benefits of both Life and Accident Insurance under one policy and premium, at the lowest rates consistent with the soundness of the Company and the security of the insured.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
CASH CAPITAL $200 000.
WILLIAM A. STEPHENS General Agent,
No. 561 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia
Very liberal terms to agents. 1t

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF EVANS, HASSALL & CO. is dissolved by the withdrawal of George O. Evans and William S. Hassall. The business will be continued by J. H. Wilson and E. Hutchinson, under the firm name of
WILSON & HUTCHINSON.
GEORGE O. EVANS,
WILLIAM S. HASSALL,
J. H. WILSON,
E. HUTCHINSON.
JUNE 4, 1866. 6 4 2t

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 1m No. 615 ARCH street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
FLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 suthsm4p

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [6 5 1mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTU
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
CO NER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

TWO GREAT FIRES IN ST. LOUIS.

Ended Warehouse and a Theatre Destroyed—Cotton Burned—Loss Half a Million Dollars—Full Particulars.

We published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH the particulars of this extensive fire. The following are the minute details of the affair:—

From the St. Louis Republican, June 1.

FIRE ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

We regret to have to say that the loss arising from the fire on Wednesday night will reach a far larger figure than that mentioned in our report of yesterday. When our reporter left the ground there appeared every probability of saving the bonded warehouse, containing over three thousand barrels of whisky; but, a little after 11 o'clock, the rear part of the building again took fire, and, exploding, scattered the blazing liquor in every direction, and in a few minutes a vast wave of flame rolled through the building, burning with such insatiable heat and fury that the men at work rolling out the barrels were compelled to flee for their lives, and nothing could be done by the firemen but to endeavor to save the surrounding buildings. In this they were successful, no other buildings being destroyed but the two warehouses. The Benton House, on the corner, was slightly burned on the roof, but no serious damage done.

It is somewhat difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the loss, owing to the various kinds of property destroyed, and the uncertainty as to the exact amount, but if we include the prospective loss to the Government in the shape of taxes the whisky being all in bond, the aggregate loss cannot be very much under $300,000. Of course the actual loss of individuals will be considerably under this.

No further light has been thrown on the origin of the fire; it was rumored on the ground that it was the work of an incendiary, but there is no reason for such an opinion. It is much more probable that it is the result of some carelessness on the part of some of the people living in the vicinity. The rebuilding of the warehouses will be commenced immediately, and before many months they will be ready for storage again.

Another Great Fire—Burning of the Metropolitan Theatre.

The ruthless spirit of conflagration seems determined to desolate our city, and leave blackened buildings and smoking ruins in every direction. The engines had hardly ceased working on the fire at the corner of Third and Elm streets, when they were again called to stay the progress of a fire, as sudden in its outbreak, as mysterious in its origin, and almost as disastrous in the extent of loss.

A few minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, smoke was seen issuing from the upper windows of the building known as Wyman's Hall, or the Metropolitan Theatre, on the south side of Market street, near the corner of Fourth, and in a few minutes the flames burst through the windows and roof; and long before the engines reached the spot the whole upper part of the building was a roaring mass of fire. The alarm was promptly given by Officer McCormick and another policeman from the box on Elm street, and the engines reached the scene about twenty minutes after the outbreak of the fire. In the meantime the whole theatre was in flames, and a vast crowd had collected in the streets, and the widest confusion prevailed. Notwithstanding the ceaseless labor of the preceding night the firemen set to work with the utmost vigor, and a few minutes after their arrival had got things into working order, and were pouring steady streams of water into the burning building. The scene at this time was wild and exciting to the highest degree, the vast concourse of people in the streets, the crowds on the housetops and on the dome of the Court House, the titanic couchings of the laboring engines, and the wind-like roar of the flames that streamed upward, far and high, in fiery plumes, made up a spectacle few could contemplate calmly. Happily there was but a slight breeze stirring, or the damage might have been far greater. As it was, a perfect rain of sparks and burning brands fell on the roof of the Court House, and in the square surrounding, making it dangerous to walk in the vicinity. Shortly after the engines arrived the roof of the theatre fell in, and the intense heat and falling masses of fire set fire to the adjoining buildings on the west side. Every effort was made to confine the fire to the theatre building, but in spite of the floods of water poured upon the roof and through the windows, the flames spread rapidly, and soon the upper stories of the adjoining houses were burning fiercely. About half-past 6 o'clock the west wall of the theatre fell outwards, crashing through the roof and bringing down the walls of the stores adjoining. This, after the vast volumes of smoke and dust had cleared away, gave the firemen more room to play upon the flames, and by 7 o'clock the water streams were obtaining the mastery. The loss in buildings and property cannot be far under $150,000.

The theatre building was the property of General T. L. Price, and is insured, we learn, in some offices. The other buildings extending from the theatre to the corner of Fourth, belong to the estate of David Chambers, and with the exception of the corner store, are leased by Mr. Nicholson.

Immediately adjoining the theatre was the store of Otto Blattner, confectioner. Mr. Blattner's stock was worth about $20 000; insured for $15,000—$5000 in Home Mutual, and the balance in other city companies. Next was the boot and shoe store of F. S. Breed—stock valued at $15 000, on which there is only $5000 insurance in the Home Mutual. Adjoining this was the grocery of D. A Biggers & Co., the value of whose stock and insurance we were unable to ascertain.

Next to this was the beer saloon of Charles and George Schaaf, whose loss will be about $2300; insured for $1500 in the St. Louis Mutual.

On the corner was the store of Horwitz & Cohen, merchant tailors, the value of whose stock was in the neighborhood of $30,000; insured for about $20,000 in the South St. Louis, Ætna, Merchants' and Manufacturers', Arctic, and Home, of New York; no one policy over $5000.

It was impossible to ascertain at the time of the fire the exact amount of individual loss, but most of the parties named will suffer almost total loss of their property.

The fire was prevented spreading to the buildings on the east side, though C. Freund, confectioner, and J. J. Donnegan, dry goods merchants will suffer a little from water and hasty removal. We hear that the latter firm had a wagon load of silks stolen during the excitement of the fire, some irresponsible rascal driving off with the same.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Lucy Rushton must have either injudicious or malicious advisers. The mere instincts of womanhood otherwise, would effectually debar her from the indelicacy of her costume in the second act of *The Sea Flower*. It had not even the poor excuse of showing her off to advantage. She does not inspire in this dress even the vulgar admiration of the crowd, so ungraceful is the whole exhibition. The daring *classicalities* of costume of Helen Western, who dressed in veils and a satin skirt with the breadths not sewn together, are modest eccentricities beside this respondent paraphernalia of Miss Rushton.

Miss Rushton's manner is not bold. In quiet, womanly parts, she has refinement of manner—the more the pity, and the more the wonder that she should so far offend. The play of *The Sea Flower* is *La Sea of Ice*, with the "ice" left out, the dates coursed, the story made unintelligible, and the catastrophe caricatured. The New Yorkers were right not to like it. Laura Keene had given them this play, (a translation from the French, called *La Prie des Naufrages*,) in perfection. One night suffice to condemn this paraphrase. It was only when Miss Rushton held the reins of government that it was forced on the public. Yet we do not mean to say that in a well-selected line of character Miss Rushton might not hold a position on the stage. She should act modern parts where comedy would never degenerate into vapor, and where sentiments would never rise to tragedy-parts full of repose and dignity. Then her fine person and her exceptional tasteful wardrobe could be made to be of advantage to her, and she might create a specialty for herself. In "Omoo," as the *Sea Flower* is called, every scene is unsuited to her—every scene, therefore, placed her in an unfavorable light, her pantomime in the short-cut armoring the worst. This evening the *Sea Flower* will be repeated.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The charming Webb sisters, so great a contrast to each other, and consequently more charming still, will appear tonight in *The Forty Thieves*, and in a protean farce called *Twice Married*, in which the sprightly Adaenacts her characters. Mr. Sinn's fall and winter season terminates brilliantly under the auspices of the Webb sisters. They have drawn excellent houses.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth appears as "Bertuccio," in the *Fool's Revenge*, his great original art. Afterwards, Mr J. G. Taylor, an excellent actor, will give us "Ruy Gomez" in *Faint Heart Ne'er Won Fair Lady*.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—This combination of the Ravelstyle and the legitimate is meeting with great success. The audiences have entirely changed their character—the American is now a regular theatre and one of the most comfortable in the city.

GAZZANIA.—This popular artiste, assisted by some of the best talent of the country, will give two concerts, one on Friday evening, and another on Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music. She has always been an immense favorite in Philadelphia, and we have no doubt that these entertainments will be largely attended. She is among the finest singers that have ever visited this country since the days of Jenny Lind and Alboni. Fashionable circles are excited over this affair, and we expect a brilliant audience upon the occasion. The sale of tickets will commence to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock, at the Academy of Music and at Trumpler's Music Store.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The Carolina twins remain but two weeks longer.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A DARING ROBBERY.—Scarcely a day passes without the occurrence of some daring depredation, committed with apparent impunity. Last night John Mason's tavern, in Beech street, above Hanover, was entered through the back door. The thieves noiselessly ascended the stairs, and passed into the bed-room of the proprietor. They stole $200, a revolver, and a brown silk dress belonging to Mrs Mason. They escaped undetected, and the larceny of the articles was not discovered until hours after.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—There are some beings in human shape who cannot treat with any decency the dumb animals who daily slave for them. For these persons the efficient enforcement of the laws relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals is most necessary and salutary. Yesterday Lewis Bernstein was arrested in Tenth street, below Master, for cruelly beating a horse, already labouring under a too heavy load. The offender was brought before Alderman Fitch, and was committed to answer the charge.

THE RESULTS OF A SPREE.—Mr. Thorn, becoming tired of the monotony of sober habits, varied his action yesterday afternoon by imbibing to a far advanced stage of intoxication. In this condition he was pounced upon at Fifteenth and Wood streets by Status Biles and James Rankins. A diligent search through his pockets only gave the sum of $4. The light-fingered gentry were arrested before they could imbibe on the strength of their earnings. Alderman Hasson committed them in default of $1200 bail.

A DRUNKEN SON ASSAULTS HIS FATHER.—John Young resides at his father's house, No 1609 Swain street. Yesterday he came home from a spree, very drunk. His father, indignant at his conduct, ordered him to leave the house, and attempted to enforce the command. The ungrateful son turned upon him, and, having seriously beaten him, put him out into the street. The young man was taken before Alderman Boswell, to learn the error of his ways, and sent below in default for $1000 bail.

THE GRAND LODGE OF MASONS held a Quarterly Communication last evening, at their Hall on Chesnut street, which was largely attended, no less than six hundred members being present. After considerable debate, without coming to a final vote on the questions at issue, they adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock this evening, when it is desirable that every member be present.

GRAND FAIR.—The ladies of the city have perfected their arrangements for the holding of a Fair at the National Guards' Hall, for the benefit of the Perseverance Encampment, and it will open on Monday, June 11. It is believed that this will be the most brilliant affair of its kind held since the great Sanitary Fair at Logan Square. As the object is a good one, we trust it will be liberally patronized.

LARCENY OF A WATCH.—Ellen White, a pretty mulatto woman in company with a young man of this city, visited various ice cream saloons last night. After these favors, she ungratefully stole her companion's gold watch from his pocket. When he discovered his loss he notified the police, and Ellen White was arrested in Currant alley. Alderman Tunison sent her below for want of $600 bail.

SPEECHES MADE TO ORDER—
Great men are not so "slow"
As to hammer out orations,
Whether they have or no
The time, the cunning, or patience.
No when they want their speeches made,
They go to some "old hand."
Who all the branches of that trade
Does fully understand;
Just as each judge of well made clothes
To Tower Hall directly goes!

WE HAVE—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as.....$4 00
" " " *Vests* " 2 50
" *Black* " *Pants* " 5 00
" " *Cloth Vests* " 4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*..... 14 00
" *Black Suits*..... 20 00
Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

"HYGIENIC WINE"—
This STOMACHIC BITTER has no equal in promoting appetite and invigorating digestion.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
will answer most admirably as a SOVEREIGN REMEDY in all cases of
"DYSPEPSIA,"
and in those states of *debility* which are apt to attend convalescence, especially when the alimentary canal is in an enfeebled condition, this
"AROMATIC TONIC"
will be found most effectual in a permanent cure of soureess of the stomach, and a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels.
"HYGIENIC WINE"
is the best remedy that can be employed in the convalescence from protracted fever, and sinking of the vital powers. Physicians prescribe it as their main dependence in all low febrile affections, for while it increases the fulness, it lessens the frequency of the pulse, it soothes the nerves, and produces a tendency to sleep, giving renewed vigor to the whole system.
FRENCH RICHARDS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
Also for sale by DYOTT & CO., and all Druggists.

SEWING MACHINES.—Since the improved labor-saving implements have come into vogue, the United States have found that they have in their midst an immense amount of inventive genius, more, perhaps, than the world gives credit for. The Sewing Machine is essentially an American institution. Their name is legion. But none do better work, or are less liable to get out of repair than the Wilcox & Gibbs. The stitch is perfect, and all who have used them speak loudly in their praise. With but little effort they do daily the work of fifty seamstresses without the wear and tear to the constitution inevitably appendant to that laborious duty. They have acquired a world-wide fame, and they deserve it.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.—This delicious article for the toilet has no rival in its line. It is superior to any Cologne, and as a bathing article for the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, and allay inflammation, it has no equal. Actresses, opera singers, and the fashionable generally, regard the Aqua de Magnolia as indispensable to their toilet. Sold by all dealers at $1, in large bottles, and by Demas, Barnes & Co., wholesale agents, New York.

FENIANS, AROUSE!—Your friends are now calling upon you—your best friends—to rush to Charles Stokes & Co.'s first class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, and get your Summer Clothing. Hot times are ahead. Clothing for all kinds of people and weather in great variety and at reduced prices.

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Potent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

FEMALE TRUSSES, Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, and Stockings, light and elegant in finish, adjusted by a lady, at Needles', Twelfth street, first door below Race

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE VANILLA CREAM sponge cake made by G. Byron Morse, No. 904 Arch street, is not excelled

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 36 dev st., new york."

7-30s, 5-20s, 1881s, 10-40s, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver bought and sold by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

ASHMAN—HAHN.—At Washington, D. C., on Thursday, the 31st ultimo, by Rev. T. B. McFalls, WILLIAM N. ASHMAN, of Philadelphia, and MARY E. HAHN, daughter of Philip Hahn, Esq., of Forestville, Md.

DIED.

BLAKE.—On the 31st day of May, 1866, SARAH, wife of the late Jacob Blake, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, near Fort Washington, on Wednesday, June 6, at 10 o'clock.

MCMICHAEL.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. ISABELLA MCMICHAEL, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 608 East York street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

FERRET.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, Mrs. SUSAN FERRET.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son-in-law, A. F. Holmes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 240 S. Fifteenth street, above Pine, without further notice.

RAYSON.—On the 2d instant, GEORGE RAYSON, the only son of Henry and Catharine Rayson, in the 6th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No 2036 Frankford road, below Dauphin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 2d instant, Mr. JONATHAN T. SMITH, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Decatur 4 team Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Lewis Smith, No. 4909 Franklin street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill.

FOR BACHELORS, BOARDERS, ARTISANS, etc., or in the nursery or the chamber of an invalid, a portable Gas Heater (applicable to any gas burner), will be found very convenient for heating or cooking purposes. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st. below Ninth.

LARGE BRASS ALE COCKS AND OTHER Brass Cocks, with or without keys for locking them: Cork and Leather-lined Spiggots, Water Gates, Cork Stops, Faucets, Iron Molasses Gates for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

PORCELAIN, LIGNUMVITÆ, APPLE Wood, Leather, Brass, and Iron Wheel Table Chair, Bracket, and Bed Castors, with pivots, screws, or sockets. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 801 CHESNUT Street.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 3½

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
Now offer FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies and Misses, at cost.
Also, all styles of Straw Bonnets and Hats at moderate prices. Empire Bonnets, Fanchon Bonnets, Japanese Bonnets, White Chip Bonnets, Opera Bonnets, Gipsy Bonnets, Cryitalline Bonnets, May Queens Bonnets, Hair Bonnets, Pat-a-pan Bonnets, French Lace Bonnets, Gipsy Queen Bonnets, French Bonnets, English Straw Bonnets.
Bonnet Frames, every style.
French Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Silks, Ornaments, Crapes, Laces, Silk Violets, etc.
Derby Hat, Shepherdess Hat, Sailor Hat, Sundown Hat, Medallion Hat, Highland Hat, Seaside Hat, Infants' Hats, Crystalline Hat, Japanese Hat, Dew Drop Hat, Turban Hat, Hamilton Hat, Napoleon Hat, Jockey Hat, Continental Hat, Sunbeam Hat, Lillian Hat.
MOURNING BONNETS made to order.
WOOD & CARY.
4 18 2mrp No. 725 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS.
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, all sizes.
Prime Ist Spruce Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canada) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

FIREWORKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
For sale at manufacturers' prices, by
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 MARKET Street,
AND
No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.
Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. [6 1 dlm

INDEPENDENCE HOTEL,
No. 533 CHESNUT Street,
(Opposite Independence Hall,)
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Lodging per day.....FIFTY CENTS
Meals at all hours at moderate prices.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Clerks Discharged.

Seventy-five clerks will be discharged from the Quartermaster-General's office this month in consequence of the rapid decrease in business.

The Head Centre.

James Stephens, Fenian chief organizer, arrived here to-day. He is to figure at a great Fenian demonstration on Friday.

Mustered Out.

The 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry has been ordered to be mustered out of service.

Mr. Dana and the Chicago Republican.

Charles A. Dana, late of the Chicago *Republican*, is here. His withdrawal from that paper arose from differences of opinion respecting its management. He disposed of his interest, which was larger than that of any other stockholder, on his own terms, and leaves Chicago without any pecuniary loss, and with none but kind feelings between himself and his associates.

Custom Receipts.

The receipts from customs from the Southern ports last month were very heavy; from New Orleans alone, about $2,000,000. This will swell the total receipts from this source to $16,500,000.

Secretary McCulloch on Gold Sales.

The reply of Secretary McCulloch to the House resolution, in relation to gold sales by the Treasury Department, was in readiness to be sent into the House yesterday, and will probably be sent in to-day. It shows that $35,440,000 were sold during the month of May, at an average premium of over 30 per cent., and that about $15,000,000 were sold during the latter part of February. The report, which makes twenty-five pages foolscap, is a very comprehensive document, and gives a full and complete history of the gold transactions since January 1.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of June, 1866:—

DEBT BEARING COMPOUND INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds	$198,841,100 00
Six per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	18,328,591 80
Bonds of 1881	283 795 500 00
Five-twenty bonds	696 515 000 00
Total debt bearing coin interest	$1 195,825,191 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	$5,402 000 00
Temporary loan	124,564,486 28
Certificates of indebtedness	43 025 000 00
Three-Year Compound Interest Notes	162,012,140 00
Three-Year 7 80 Notes	312,221,600 00
Total	1,147,222 226 28
Matured debt not presented for payment	4 900,429 64

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States Notes	$402 128 318 00
Fractional Currency	27,634,965 04
Gold certificates of deposit	22 568 320 00 — 452,031 603 04
Total debt	$2,799,979,459 76

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin	$50 679 957 72
Currency	79,011,175 52 — 129,691 083 24
Amount of debt less cash in Treasury	$2,670,288 367 52

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of June, 1866.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Senate.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease and preserve the public lands of the United States which contain mineral springs. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill for the protection of the lives of passengers travelling on steamboats on the Western rivers, which was ordered to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Reconstruction resolution was taken up.

Mr. Poland (Vt.) took the floor to deliver a written speech.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Julian (Ind.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the survey and sale of lands of the United States containing gold, silver, and other valuable minerals, and for the assaying and coinage of such minerals. Read twice and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.), the vote by which the Senate bill to enable the New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands, not now in the market, was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House for its action. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) introduced a bill to aid in establishing a line of traction engines and wagons from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Farquhar (Ind.), the House nonconcurred in the Senate amendment for the relief of Goodrich & Cornish, for carrying the mail from Baker city to Idaho city, and asked for a committee of conference.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio), from the select Committee on Education, reported a substitute for the bill to establish a Department of Education at the city of Washington.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) addressed the House in support of the bill. He denied that with the Rebellion the nation was born into a new life. The Southern people had sought for years to overthrow the Government, and they could not be trusted to administer it, unless measures were taken to provide against the dangers of the future. Slavery was destroyed, but the ignorance which was its consequence remained. That must be destroyed, or the nation must die. Four million slaves had been liberated, and must be raised to the level of citizens. This could only be done by educating them.

The white man of the South must also be educated, for he can only become loyal as he becomes intelligent. This must be the most intelligent as well as the most energetic and industrious people in the world. In France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia provision has been made for public education by the nation. The United States alone, while its Government rests solely on the intelligence of the people, had done nothing.

All this had been left to the States, and the Rebellion had been the consequence. The ignorance of the South, if not removed, would cause still another rebellion. A republican government was the result of both, and could not exist without both.

Two distinct policies were established two hundred years ago, one in New England, the other in Virginia. They had travelled over the world. One was the policy of popular education, the other that of popular ignorance.

He compared the condition of the North in point of industry, happiness, virtue, and prosperity with the South, and stated that in 1850 three-quarters of a million dollars were expended in the Slave States in support of public schools, while in the Free States seven millions were expended.

The Fenians.

Special to the New York Tribune,

HAMILTON, June 5.—Two thousand men are now concentrated along the line of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, the lines are strongly picketed. The main concentration of the troops is about Prescott, that being considered the real point of attack. Few troops from the West have been sent to this point, it being cared for by the regulars and volunteers from Montreal.

The "Africa" Signalled.

HALIFAX, June 5.—The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, with advices to the 27th ult., has been signalled.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—Alfred Young, who was yesterday fined $200 for not appearing on the Grand Jury, explained his absence, and his fine was remitted. Also, Henry Saunders, who was excused.

Prison cases were before the Court.

William Robinson (colored) was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of two salt sacks, valued at $1 00, the property of John Gyger.

William Jennings was convicted of a charge of the larceny of one pair of stockings, valued at twenty cents, the property of Hyneman & Co., Market street. He was seen to stop at the show-case of said store and to take a pair of stockings, which were found upon him when arrested. Although he said he bought the stockings on second street, they were identified as the property of Hyneman & Co. Sentenced to three months in the County Prison.

George Price, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing and jewelry, to the amount of $73, the property of Jonathan Cole, co-ored. He confessed to the officer who arrested him that he had stolen the articles from Cole's trunk, and that he had pawned the clothes, and spent the money. Sentenced to one year in County Prison.

John Andrews was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a peck of potatoes, valued at fifty cents. Johnnie was not hungry, but was "purty dry," and was nabbed just as he was making for a pawnbroker's, where they exchange "whiskey for potaties." He didn't get his "drop o' the cratur," but he got his three months in the County Prison.

Martha T. Wood pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of wearing apparel amounting to $23, the property of George Wilkins. Her sentence was one year in the County Prison.

George Robinson and John Sweeney were acquitted of the charge of the larceny of dry goods to the amount of $38 48, the property of Mary Hause.

George Robinson and John Sweeney were convicted of a charge of the larceny of three woollen shirts, valued at $6 each, the property of J. Rosenthal. Sentenced to nine months each in the County Prison.

Martin Ryan was convicted of a charge of the larceny of $45, the property of William McGowry. He was sentenced to eighteen months in the County Prison.

Taxation of Bankers and Brokers.

IMPORTANT POINT UNDER THE REVENUE LAW—APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

Clark, Dodge & Co. vs. Sheridan Shook and Sylvester P. Gilbert.—This was a motion for an injunction to restrain collectors and assessors of internal revenue from collecting and assessing taxes against bankers for sales on their own account and others. Mr. Burrall appeared for plaintiffs and said that the plaintiffs were licensed bankers under the first subdivision of the seventy-ninth section of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, and are not licensed as brokers, and consequently are authorized by the first subdivision of the said section to receive stocks for sale and lend and advance on stocks, and that carries with it the right to sell such stocks.

They lend and advance money on such securities, and in such cases sell to reimburse themselves. They do not negotiate purchases or sales of such securities or do any of the business which brokers are, by the ninth paragraph of said seventy-ninth section, authorized to do. Motion was made here by counsel to continue a preliminary injunction restraining the assessment or collection of duties upon the sales mentioned. He said that bankers are not doing business as brokers when they receive securities for sale and discount when they advance money on securities and sell to reimburse themselves, when they receive orders to purchase securities and make the transactions in their own names and pay therefor with their own money, and on repayment there of transfer the property to their principals, and in case of non payment sell merely to reimburse themselves; under any circumstances the banker is not taxable in respect to the sales of his own property and for his own account.

Mr. Courtney, for the Government, said that it is not true, as charged by the plaintiffs, that the proceedings of the defendants to assert and enforce the claims of the United States against the complainants, have been adjudged to be contrary to law. The only evidence of such allegation was presented in the ninth article of the bill, which recites the late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. Harvey Fisk and others, and alleges that said action "was instituted as a test action and for the purpose of determining the question herein and thereby presented." In concluding that that judgement is binding on the United States in the present claim, he should not undertake to prove the contrary by the record in that case.

The matter then in controversy was submitted to the Court upon an agreed case, containing certain admissions of fact which are thus declared:—"It is understood that these admissions are made for the sole purpose of submitting this controversy, and are in nowise to affect any party in any other proceedings." This would seem to indicate that the action was not instituted as a test action, as the question submitted is this: are the defendants liable to pay duties and the rates of duties prescribed by the ninety-ninth section of the act aforesaid, upon sales of Government securities owned by them in their own right and upon their own account? It is insisted that the entire issue in the case of Fisk & Hatch was whether licensed bankers, by dealing in securities exclusively on their own account, were subjected to the liabilities of bankers dealing as brokers under the ninety-ninth section.

The Supreme Court decided that they were not, on the ground that Congress, in amending the ninth paragraph of section seventy-nine of the act of 1864, which defines the term broker by inserting after the words "other securities" the words "for themselves or others," did not intend to change the correct definition of that term, and make it mean that every man who sold his own stock was a broker; so that in order to bring a banker within the category of bankers doing business as brokers under the ninety-ninth section, it must appear that he negotiated sales for others as well as for himself.

What the nature and extent of the liability of the banker would be in such case the court did not pass upon, as every such consideration was precluded by the decision on the facts that Fisk & Hatch selling their own securities merely, were not thereby dealing as brokers. It is claimed by the defendants that the fact of dealing as brokers which was eliminated from the Fisk case, is here apparent on the face of the complainants' bill, in spite of the absurd statement of the sixth article, which is contradicted and falsified by everything which precedes it. In the fifth article they acknowledge that they have negotiated purchases and sales for their own account and risk; in the fourth article they acknowledge that they purchased stocks, etc., "for and on account of divers parties," and which, on receiving the prices and charges and commissions, were transferred and delivered to such parties.

The real issue in this case is easily understood. It arises under and is to be determined by the provisions of the Internal Revenue law. That act provides that certain occupations shall not be carried on without a license. The first subdivision of the seventy-ninth section sales to bankers, and the ninth to brokers in comparing the business described in the latter clause with each of the three classes of banking business mentioned in the former, it will be found that they were and intended to be entirely dissimilar. Counsel further said that one who not being a banker negotiates or purchases for others is to be termed a broker and a banker is not permitted to negotiate such purchases. The complainants admit that they negotiate purchases of stocks, etc., for others, and if any distinction can be raised between that and the negotiating of purchases for others as mentioned in the statute, it was beyond his comprehension.

He regarded it therefore as established that the complainants acted in the premises as bankers, dealing as brokers, and that the present case was not affected by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of "Fisk & Hatch." It appeared from the thirteenth article of the bill that the complainants insist that they are not taxable for any of the transactions mentioned in the bill. The decision referred to is on the broad ground that be it banker or broker, or otherwise, everybody is exempt who so deals for himself and not for others. But the very moment he so engages in so dealing for others he brings himself within the definition of a broker, as laid down by said ninth clause of the seventy-ninth section, and must be licensed and taxed as a broker, with the single exception that a licensed banker need not take out the additional license as a broker; but the ninety ninth section, which fixes the liability of brokers, particularly mentioned along with brokers the case of bankers doing business as brokers and subjecting them to the liability of brokers in its fullest extent, in reference to taxation on their personal sales, as in the case of Cutting. Is it therefore supposable that the law intended to let you choose in what capacity you shall perform such acts, and, by merely calling yourselves bankers, evade a liability to which every other person is subject? The decisions referred to really cover the whole ground, for if the amendment was intended to in the opinion of the Court, remedy a transparent evil, is it to be presumed that that evil was less transparent to the law-makers or Court because cloaked by the plea of bankers? He submitted that both upon reason and authority the motion should be dismissed.

Mr. W. M. Evarts followed in an argument on behalf of the plaintiffs, and spoke at some length. Case still on.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A SIMILAR CASE

Lewis Einstein and others, representing the firm of Einstein, Rosenfield & Co., vs Sheridan Shook Collector, etc.—This case resembles in all respects that of Clark, Dodge & Co., except in the following particulars:—1. These plaintiffs swear in their bill that Einstein, Rosenfield & Co. made no sales of stock, bullion or securities during the existence of that firm for the account of others than themselves, except through the intervention of licensed brokers not members of their firm. 2. The firm of Einstein, Rosenfield & Co. having been dissolved, all these taxes of which these plaintiffs seek to restrain the collection have been already assessed against them, and the assessment lists or precepts placed in the hands of the defendant, the collector, for collection. 3. There was no necessity therefore, in this case for making the assessor or the United States parties, as the firm having been dissolved, no new duties or taxes are to be assessed as at present.

First all the points made in the case of Clark, Dodge & Co. are applicable in this case. Second, this case is still stronger for the plaintiffs and entitles them to the relief asked, whether Clark, Dodge & Co. are entitled to it or not. Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., on all sales made by them for account of their customers, employing a licensed broker, not a member of their firm, who himself pays the broker's duty on sales under the ninety-ninth section the plaintiffs are themselves clearly not brokers or bankers doing business as brokers within the meaning of that section.

Third. They are therefore not within the provisions of the ninety-ninth section. Four h, their case is covered by the decision of the Supreme Court and of this Court in the case of Fisk & Hatch. That case distinctly holds that if a banker chooses not to combine the business of a broker with his own he is not liable to the duties prescribed by the ninety-ninth section.

The defendant's

The Departure of the Pilgrims for Mecca.

Translated from the French of Leon Cahun.

I had just crossed the Isthmus with M. de Lesseps, and arrived at Suez at the moment when the pilgrims were pouring in from all directions. There they take the steamers of the Egyptian Company Azizie, which bring them to Djeddah. I was enabled to observe them closely, to penetrate into their camp, to partake of their manner of living, and allowed myself to be carried along for an instant by that movement which once every year sets in motion and intermingles all the Moslem populations. It is a striking spectacle. Before you, alongside the Red Sea, is set out a city of stones and brick, half Arabian, half Anglo-Hindoo; behind, towards the desert, the population of the Hadjis swarms under the open sky, and are exposed to the glaring sun around their tents, which form a city of canvas; on the right and on the left, the desert presses upon this narrow slip of shore, which exhibits the Orient in all its savage reality. Thus is Suez at the moment of the pilgrimage.

Within the space of half a square league ten different races are seen—a Babel of nomadic tribes. Alongside of an English hotel, the Asiatic tribes wrap themselves up in their rags; in front of Egyptian barracks the negroes of Soudan stretch out their large bodies on the heated sand; Algerians gravely smoke their cigarettes, squatting around their tents; Turks from Anatolia construct their provisional coffee houses of planks, stones and switches of the palm tree; Persians [illegible] bazaars sell parasols to hairy Africanese; Syrians are unloading their camels. All these swarm around, talk, sing, scream, prepare their cooking, mend their rags, smoke, and look about, everybody being at the same time observer and observed. It is a festival in a camp, a rendezvous, a confusion of which nothing can give an idea. To us it was highly instructive, for it is here that the Orient frankly exhibits its independence and its slavery, its grandeur and its misery.

There are three disunct and opposing worlds—the one which allowed itself to be subjected by Europe; the other, which accepted and gravitates around it; a third one which repels it, and retired, and in the desert asserts its independence and originality. Let us, therefore, pass by the Hindoos, sailors, and servants, with bent necks, timid faces, and servile gestures—a herd of slaves which we conquered, and rendered abject; let us pass by the Egyptians, the soldiers of the Viceroy—agile and coquettish in their grey tunics with red facings, their caps boldly pitched on one ear, gay and laughing fellows, accommodating and good-natured, intelligent and tractable, real French conscripts, not yet polished; they constitute the intermediate Orient that has entered upon our ways of living, that accommodates itself to our genius, yields to our character, and walks to-day behind and to-morrow, perhaps, alongside of us. Let us pass by the Persians, who are too polite, and the Turks, who are too well known. Let us pass by the Algerians, who, despite of all, are Frenchified, and go to Mecca with the medal of the Italian war upon their breast. A hundred paces from these, in the midst of dust and nondescript offals, wrapt up in shapeless rags, without tents, without baggage, there they are, with their head high, the Tartars and Afghans, the hordes of Central Asia, savage and untamed. You must leave behind you an Anglo-Hindoo hotel, traverse an Arabian city, a Turkish and Mogarebin camp, and fall in with these formidable hordes, in order to understand how far Europe has advanced, and before what peoples she has to stop her onward march.

There are frightful rags and figures among them; the beggars of Callot are satraps compared with these people. Salvator Ro-a never placed on his canvas such flaming eyes, such rugged hair, such wild beards; the Arabian, the Hindoo, and the Turk have faces like lambs compared with those of these tigers and the most robust Albanese appears feeble before these dirty athletes. The men come from the centre of Asia, from the steppes which lie between Russia and Persia, from the frontier of China, the Hindoo Kosh and the Himalaya; they come on foot and by sea, packed up in ships where they could scarcely move; they are half-naked, suffering from hunger, without shelter; yet not one of them complains. Of three hundred Asiatics, I did not see a single sick one; on the bronze faces of these three hundred men I could not perceive a trace of fatigue. They had just arrived and installed themselves in Suez as in a conquered city, obstructing the crooked streets with their broad shoulders, looking awry at the we kly men of the South, walking heavily, with haughty and sombre mien, through that city, seemingly too narrow for them. They are said to be fanatics; this they must be to undertake such a voyage, but I think there is in their fanaticism as much of defiance as of faith. They are men accustomed to lie in ambush; they suspect snares everywhere, although in the midst of followers of the same religion, who do not understand their language. Their looks are disquiet and wild. When I came among them, and put to them the national question:—"Where are the seven ancestors?" they stretched out their large hands, and said to me:—"Sit down with us, thou art our brother."

I took my seat in a corner with people of Bokhara, nomads; their chief (*bir*) was a Turcoman Tekke, a professional bandit; he was a man of tall stature and well built; his face lively and intelligent. Two fat Kirgheses who were seated near me had preserved almost intact their pointed high caps of Russian leather; never before had I seen the Kaimouk type so strikingly expressed as in these two ragged Hercules. Three Afghans who had fled to Bokhara on account of the crime of political conspiracy, as they said (in Afghanistan they conspire on the main roads), completed our circle. These Afghans were the handsomest men one can possibly imagine; their large and well cut-eyes, their Grecian profile, their silken beards, and their long curled hair appeared the more advantageously through the contrast with the rude faces of the Tartars. Tall, slender, almost elegant in spite of their rags, they appeared to be Homeric heroes disguised as beggars.

The Bokharians talked politics, the Turcoman, Bahamadz, spoke, and the Kirgheses listened. Bahamadz cursed the Arabs and the Turks, spoke ill of the Persians, and clenched his fist at the mere mention of the name of *Moscof* (Russian), or an *Inghiesy* (an Englishman). One of the Afghans praised the Circassians, and particularly the tribe of the Adeches. Another spoke in favor of the brave Algerians, who, without allowing themselves to be stopped by miserable considerations, had just given two piastres for a basket of oranges for which they had been asked ten, and had carried it away in triumph, after having gratified with numberless abusive epithets the Egyptian female sellers. The Laboulian only regretted not having been able to understand them. As I had been present at the dispute, I made them all happy by translating, as well as I could, what I still remembered of these pleasant epithets. I perceived that they began to feel more confident with regard to me.

The third Afghan related in a low voice that he had been in Peshawar to the English, and that he had seen there in a house a man open an iron box filled with more gold than there was in the treasure of any king; never had he seen such riches, except in the possession of infidels. His eyes looked bright while he spoke; his hands trembled for lust; Bahamadz turned his knife up and down in his girdle; one of the Kirgheses opened his mouth to tell us that the infidels were the most miserable horsemen in the world; and that if God pardoned their sins, He would never pardon their manner of mounting a horse. Whereupon everybody cried out: *Inshallah!* (God grant it!) and *Amen!* Then I well understood why, in the mountain passes of Afghanistan, an army had been buried; why the powerful English had retreated before a handful of robbers; why the Northern Mountain had remained intact, an impassable bulwark, a cruel humiliation, an eternal menace; why the Anglo-Indian power was broken on the Himalaya. Only go and see a Hindoo alongside of an Afghan; or a Turcoman alongside of a Chinese! Those people will never be conquered; they will remain in their deserts, unconquered, lying in ambush for the eternal object of their rapacity, India, Persia, or China, up to the day when they find a chief like Timour or Tchinghis-Khan; and on that day, when once they will have tasted blood, they will rush on conquering like their forefathers,

Night had come while these conversations were going on. Eight or ten Usbachis had joined us at the hour of rest, after the evening prayer; we started for the city in order to get provisions, and appointed the railroad depot as our rendezvous. When I arrived there I found that my Tartars had quite ingeniously broken in a plank fence, and entered a coal depot, where they were busily engaged in making their fire. I did not attempt to preach to them the theory of the rights of property, which would certainly there have been very much out of place.

We formed an isolated, intimate circle on the brink of the desert. My face was the only white one in the midst of sixteen bronzed faces; my clothes were clean, and my boots entire; the people with whom I was were banditti, the least strong of whom would have easily knocked me down with a single blow of his fist; and these pretended fanatics had on the morning seen me coming out of the English hotel, the residence of unclean infidels. None of them uttered a hostile word against me. I said to them:—"Hadjim (my pilgrim friends), I am going to Djeddah and to Mecca; tell me your names, so that I may find you again." Bahamadz looked at me attentively, but without astonishment; then he replied:—"Thou art here our brother; thou wilt be so there. We are like the fingers; we separate ourselves, but we still cling to the hand." Thus speaking, he repeated *Kardasky* (brother), and stretched out his two hands towards me, after the fashion of the Turcomans. After having saluted the whole circle, I threw away my cigarette like the rest, and, kneeling down with them around a coal fire, which illumined our faces with a reddish glare, we sang hoarse Tartaric songs.

Soon there arose a wild and strange concert; I saw at a distance thousands of pilgrims in groups around their fire, raising their arms to heaven at the end of each *Hidhia* (the couplet of the hymn). At the distance of half a league, I saw also light through the windows of the English hotel,

The next morning the ragged Bahamadz, to whom I showed my fire-arms, greatly astonished me. When I showed him my breech-loading pistol, charged by the breech, he admired it like a man who understands the matter. Then he proposed to buy it from me, and I was at loss to discover whence this ragged fellow, without a shirt, could bring forth money, when he drew from under his rags a smeary purse filled with Russian gold pieces. Seeing my astonishment, he laughingly reminded me that the tribe of the Tekkes was the neighbor of that of the Yamandan, and the Yamandan were wandering about on the borders of the Caspian Sea, quite near the infidel Moscofs (Russians).

When I left the pilgrims, after having treated forty of them with meat and coffee, one of their greybeards gave me his benediction in the name of all of them; then, after reciting a short prayer and saying Amen, while caressing our beards, we went away—I towards the Egyptians and the Turks, they towards the sea and the felucca, which was carry them on board the steamer. I promised to Bahamadz to give him a pistol like mine, when I should see him again in the Hediaz.

I began at the end, in speaking first of Suez before describing the Isthmus; but the pilerimage is the question of the moment, and Europeans rarely ever see it. It is not given to everybody to sit down around a Turcoman fire, or to err between nomad camps. I, who did it, found no kind of cholera there. The Sanitary Commission will be very clever if they discover it more than I did. From Paris, the Hadjis are not easily perceived.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for Carrying on the Germantown Water Works for the year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and ninety-eight cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Department for supplying the City with Water, for carrying on the Germantown Water Works for the balance of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Item 1. For salary of two engineers, eleven hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-two cents.

Item 2. For salary of one watchman, four hundred dollars.

Item 3. For salary of one inspector, five hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

Item 4. For coal, five thousand dollars.

Item 5. For repairs to engine and dam, one thousand dollars

Item 6. For tallow, oil, and packing, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 2. Warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

Approving the Sureties of Enoch Foster, Supervisor of part of the Twenty-third Ward, and restricting the lien of the judgment entered upon the official bond of said Enoch Foster.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council's of the City of Philadelphia, That Edward Hayes and William Chapman are hereby approved as sureties upon the official bond of Enoch Foster, Supervisor of a part of the Twenty-third Ward, and the City Solicitor is directed to prepare the proper bond and warrant of Attorney for the parties to execute, and to have the usual judgment entered thereupon, and to file a certificate of record restricting the lien of said judgment, so far as respects the property of said Edward Hayes, to the following described property, that is to say: All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate on the northwestern corner of Main and Dyer streets, in the Twenty-third Ward, containing in front on said Main street thirty-seven feet six inches, and extending of that width westerly, between parallel lines along said Dyer street, two hundred and thirty-nine feet and one inch more or less, with a two-and-a-half story stone dwelling house thereon erected.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

On the Death of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That we have heard with profound sorrow and regret of the death of Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, the late illustrious Commander of the Army of the United States, whose name is indissolubly connected with the honor and glory of his country, and whose fame has proclaimed him the greatest Captain of the age in which his services were rendered.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relations and friends of the deceased, as well as with our fellow-citizens generally, in their great loss; that we revere his many virtues and console ourselves in the belief that his departed spirit is enjoying a blessed immortality.

Resolved, That the citizens of Philadelphia are hereby invited to testify their respect for the memory of the late Lieutenant-General by closing their windows and places of business upon the day appointed for the public obsequies; and further, that the Commissioner of City Property be directed to have the bell at the State House to ted between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock upon the same day.

Resolved, That a copy of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the surviving members of the family of the lamented dead, and that the members of Councils wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Purchase of a Lot of Ground in the Twenty-fourth Ward, for a Reservoir.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to examine the title to a certain lot of ground, situate in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, described as follows, to wit:—

All that certain tract of land situate on the west side of Belmont avenue, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia described according to a recent survey thereof, made by Samuel L. Smedley, Surveyor and Regulator of the Eleventh District, as follows:—

Commencing at a point on the west side of said Belmont avenue, in the middle of Montgomery avenue, thence extending north 19 degrees 6 minutes west, along the west side of said Belmont avenue 186 feet 7½ inches to the south line of Belmont estate, thence north 72 degrees 24 minutes west by said Belmont estate 1961 feet 1½ inch to a corner of land belonging to the estate of Edward George, deceased, thence by said George's land the three following courses and distances, to wit: south 17 degrees 11 minutes, west 490 feet 1½ inches, south 71 degrees 31 minutes, east 434 feet 2½ inches, and south 17 degrees 40 minutes, west 65 feet 2½ inches to a corner of ground belonging to Joseph S. Lovering, trustee, a part of a lot known as Belmont No. 2, thence by said land north 83 degrees 41 minutes, east 526 feet 9½ inches to the middle of said Forty-eighth street, thence south 6 degrees 19 minutes east along the middle of said Forty-eighth street 200 feet to the middle of Montgomery avenue aforesaid, thence north 83 degrees 41 minutes east along the middle of said Montgomery avenue 1106 feet 2½ inches to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres and 598 thousandth parts of an acre (20 598 acres)

And if he approves of the same, to have a conveyance prepared therefor to the city in fee, for the purpose of a Reservoir, the consideration to be payable in city loan at the par value thereof and at the price of six hundred and sixty dollars per acre.

Section 2. That the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, to be taken from a loan authorized by an ordinance creating a loan for the further extension of the Water Works, approved May 5, 1865, be and the same is hereby appropriated to execute this ordinance.

Section 3. The warrants for the above shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for Expenses incurred in the Laying of Pipes for the Conveyance of Water in and through the Streets of the City of Philadelphia.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did, by Act approved March 30, 1866, direct that all charges and rates to be made by the city of Philadelphia for the laying of pipes for the conveyance of water shall be fixed from time to time by ordinance of Councils. Therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That whenever any pipes for the conveyance of water shall be laid in any of the streets or highways within the city of Philadelphia, the owners of the ground in front whereof the same shall be laid shall pay for the expense thereof the sum of one dollar for each foot of their ground upon such street: Provided, That on all corner lots an allowance shall be made on one-third the length of one of their fronts, but such allowance shall be always and only on the street or highway running at an angle to the street or highway in which pipe shall have been previously laid and paid for; but in no case shall the allowance exceed fifty feet on any corner lot. If allowances have been made on corner lots previous to the adoption of this ordinance, and not in accordance with its provisions, the same shall not be entitled to additional allowances.

Section 2. That the supplement (approved May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty five), to an ordinance approved January twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled an ordinance to provide for the payment of expenses incurred in laying of the pipes for the conveyance of water in and through the streets of the city, and any other ordinance or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and are hereby repealed.

Section 3. That it shall be obligatory on the Chief Engineer of the Survey Department to furnish the City Controller with a statement of all bills for the laying of water-pipes in any street or streets of the city of Philadelphia, at the same time that they are sent to the Register of the Water Department. That at the expiration of four months from the time the Register of the Water Department receives the bill for water-pipe, he shall then furnish the City Controller with a statement of all unsett ed bills sent to the City Solicitor for collection.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE

Accepting the Continental Coal Company as Tenants of certain Coal Lands in Columbia and Schuylkill Counties.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City of Philadelphia, Trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, deceased, hereby approves and accepts the Continental Coal Company, a corporation under the law of the State of Pennsylvania, as and for the tenant and lessee of the said city of Philadelphia, Trustee as aforesaid, in, to and of certain tracts of land, known as the warrantee names of Robert Hentzemer, William Shannon, and George Beckman, situate in Columbia and Schuylkill counties, in the State of Pennsylvania. Being the same tracts of land which, by virtue of a certain lease dated the first day of December, 1866, were demised to Robert R. Carter and Robert Carter, and which said lease, by virtue of conveyances heretofore duly authorized by the city of Philadelphia, Trustee as aforesaid, has been assigned to the Continental Coal Company, whose right, title, and interest therein the city of Philadelphia, trustee as aforesaid, hereby ratifies, confirms, and approves.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council,
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Third Division of the Thirteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the elections in the Third Division of the Thirteenth Ward shall be held at the house of Alfred Ruhl number seven hundred and forty-one (No 741) Spring Garden street, and corner of Lorraine street, the place of holding elections heretofore used being no longer available for that purpose.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Sale of a Certificate of Loan.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of the Girard Estate is hereby authorized to sell a Certificate of the Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan, 1864 received for dividend on Schuylkill Navigation Company stock, and deposit the proceeds in the City Treasury, for the use of the Estate under appropriations already made.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Purchase of Certain Lots of Ground in the Twelfth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to examine the title to all those lots of ground described together as one lot, as follows:—

Beginning at the northwest corner of Callowhill and Dilwyn streets, in the Twelfth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, thence extending along the west side of Dilwyn street seventy-six feet six inches, thence westward sixty-five feet more or less, thence northward two feet six inches thence westward six feet seven inches, thence southward seven feet, thence eastward thirty-five feet seven inches, thence southward, parallel with Dilwyn street, seventy-two feet to Callowhill street, thence eastward along the same thirty-six feet to the place of beginning; and if he approve the same, to have a conveyance prepared of said lot of ground with the messuages thereon erected, to the city of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of the sum of three thousand dollars at the time of the execution of the deed, and also an annual ground rent or sum of three hundred dollars to be charged on said lot of ground: Provided, That the said sum of three thousand dollars to be paid at the time of the execution of the deed, shall be paid in certificates of loan issued under the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for school purposes," approved December 1, 1864, and the said sum shall be taken from the amount thereby apportioned to and for the twelfth school section.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that lot of ground situate on the north side of Callowhill street, at the distance of thirty-six feet westward from the west side of Dilwyn street, containing in front or breadth on Callowhill street eighteen feet, and extending northward of that width seventy-two feet, and if he approve the same, to have a conveyance prepared of the said lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, to the city of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of three hundred dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 3. That the sum of three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools to carry out the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, payable in certificates of loan at not less than par, out of the loan authorized by ordinance, approved December 1, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for School Purposes;" and a warrant therefor shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools, in accordance with existing ordinances.

Section 4. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground rent to the grantors respectively of said lots of ground.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Controllers of Public Schools to contract for the Erection of School Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Controllers of Public Schools be and are hereby authorized to enter into contracts with competent persons for the erection of suitable buildings for school purposes in the several school sections of the city of Philadelphia (excepting the first school section, for which provision has been made) on the lots of ground owned by the city, purchased or hereafter to be purchased for or appropriated to school purposes: Provided, That each contract shall contain a stipulation that the contract price therefor shall, at the option of the city of Philadelphia, be payable in certificates of loan issued under the ordinance approved December 1, 1864, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for school purposes;" and provided that the said Controllers shall advertise twice a week for two weeks for proposals for the erection of said buildings under this ordinance; and said proposals when received shall be opened on a day and hour to be agreed upon by the Committee on Schools of Councils and the Controllers, and named in said advertisement, in the presence of such committee of the Controllers as they shall designate, and of the Committee on Schools of Councils, and such of the bidders as may choose to be present; and the contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bidder for the contracts respectively, from whom security shall be required in such sum as the Controllers of Public Schools and the Committee on Schools of Councils shall determine, and the contract for the purchase of lots and for the erection of school buildings, and the sureties of the contractor for the erection of school buildings, shall be approved by the City Solicitor and by Councils; and provided further, that the cost of the building or buildings erected, or to be erected under the provisions hereof, in any one section, shall not amount in the aggregate to more than the sum appropriated to such section by the said ordinance to authorize a loan for school purposes.

Section 2. That the Controllers of Public Schools be and are hereby authorized to procure plans and specifications for the buildings to be erected by authority of this ordinance; and said plans and specifications for each building shall be submitted to these Councils, and by them approved, before the said Controllers shall advertise for proposals or enter into contract, or contracts, for any such building.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Contracts to be Made for Furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with Water, with Iron Pipes, Castings, &c., for the Year 1866

Resolved By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with the following persons, viz:—

With J. W. Middleton for cast iron pipes, branches, bends, etc.

Six thousand feet four inch iron pipe at three and seven hundredths of a cent per pound.

Thirty-six hundred feet eight inch iron pipe.

Four thousand feet twelve inch iron pipe.

Thirty-six hundred feet ten inch iron pipe.

Thirty thousand feet six inch iron pipe at two and ninety seven hundredths of a cent per pound, and branches bends, etc., at three and twenty-four hundredths of a cent per pound.

With A. J. Fredericks & Co., for seventy thousand pounds of iron castings for stops, plugs, etc., at three cents per pound.

With Joseph Hindemever for thirty-five hundred pounds of brass castings at thirty-three cents per pound.

With Wood & Garret for twenty-five thousand pounds of lead at nine cents per pound.

Provided the said contracts shall be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe in Torr Street and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby directed to have water pipe laid in the following streets:—

Torr street, from Ninth street to Ridge avenue, in the Thirteenth Ward.

Tulip street, from Dauphin street to Huntingdon street, in the Nineteenth Ward.

Mifflin street, from Ninth street to Twelfth street, in the First Ward.

Twenty-second street, from Washington street to Montrose street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Bolton street, from Ridge avenue to Twenty-fourth street, in the Twentieth Ward.

Hewson street, from Seiviva street to Memphis street, in the Eighteenth Ward.

Pine street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, in the Seventh Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water pipe in Bringhurst Street and Twenty-second street

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby directed to have a water-pipe laid in the following streets:—

Bringhurst street, from Germantown avenue to the Philadelphia and Germantown Railroad, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Twenty-second street, from Arch street to Market street; from Chesnut street to Locust street; from Pine street to South street, in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Fourth Division of the Fifth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the elections in the Fourth Division of the Fifth Ward shall be held at the house occupied by James O'Brien, at the northwest corner of Front and Pine streets, the house heretofore used being no longer available for that purpose.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

To Change the Place of Voting in the Second Division of the Eleventh Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That hereafter the elections in the Second Division of the Eleventh Ward shall be held at the house occupied by C. J. Vallett, northwest corner of New Market and Callowhill streets, the place heretofore used being no longer available for that purpose.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RESOLUTION

To Fix Rates of Charges for Water Rents, and Penalties on Bills for Water Rents in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the rates charged for water rents in the Twenty-second Ward shall be the same as those in operation in the rest of the city of Philadelphia. That for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six no penalties shall be added to the bills for water rents till on and after September first, eighteen hundred and sixty six.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 5 1t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting in, to and from Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:10 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:30, P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal sea bathing resorts, good for Sunday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 9:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAP

French Literary Portraits.

M. Theodore de Banville has just published some delicious Parisian sketches. We translate a few of the more interesting ones:—

ERNEST RENAN.

A head in expression very youthful, but earnest, modest, searching, strong, altogether intellectual, but—it is absolutely necessary to say it—scarlet. A questioning, persuading mouth; an eye that pierces light and darkness; hair smoothed to the head to avoid trouble and intermittence to perpetual labor. But the author of "La Vie de Jesus" has *pique une tete* into the flames of thought, and it is still all aglow. The fervid and poetical apostle of Incredulity is red as Bardolph, so much is it true that extremes meet. The wine of the Ideal has *cardinalise* the nose of Ernest Renan as the wine of Spain did that of Bardolph. *O nature, grand ironique!*

GUIZOT.

Under haughty and cold features proudly held, and magnificently illuminated by thought, demonstrates well that in our modern age the face is the man, since M. Guizot, venerable to all parties, remains imposing with a little pointed belly and a green peruke. Always calm in the most invidious moments, M. Guizot is the only person who discovered no emotion when, the other day, *apropos* of the Latin poet, Tereuce, M. le Duc de N. called out in full academy "Terence! c'est possible.....mais j'ai un peu oublie mon grec!"

Here is a dainty sketch of a popular actress:—

DEJAZET.

A joy, a frolic, a delirium, a jest, a song, an eternity of twenty years, the fatuity of Lauzon, the intellect of Richebeu, the curiosity of Don Juan! Her looks comprehend all, and, if she wished, those long thin lips could tell all. The eye is small, charming, saucy, the brow pensive, the chin malicious, the woman light as a feather, the imagination rapid as a flame. If we had not become undertakers (descroquemorts) Dejazet would be called among us, Gaudriole! She may still be called gayety and good sense. Her mind is the *gamin* which amuses itself with a stupid age; her body, she has of the least possible—she has no need of it, she never has had need of it, she who floats like a song or a winged stanza.

We pass some tempting *morceaux* to find space, if possible, for George Sand and Michelet:—

GEORGE SAND.

This is truly she in the miraculous portrait of Calamata, who represents her in the costume of a man, the clothes loose and too large, and a cravat negligently tied, superb then with youth and heroism. That little head that the waved hair caresses in large masses, the oval face, the forehead more developed and apparently higher in the middle than towards the temples, the brown eye, a little *rapproche* at the root of the nose, swimming, almond-cut, and a protruding pupil, a look glistening with a *melange of bonhomme* and malice, the aquiline nose with the delicate nostrils raised, flexible and mocking, an extremely small ear shell-shaped, the generous mouth, with lips of a deep red, full and finely chiselled, surmounted with a shadow of down, the teeth very white, narrow, a little long and protruding, the chin somewhat plump, but where one feels a resolute bone (*un os d'arret tres ferme*); the neck majestic, the bust ample, rich, and well modelled, the very tiny hands, gilded by the kiss of the sun, express magnificently the love of visible splendors, the enthusiasm for created things, the proud appetite for all noble joys.

We had said, before this rosy and flaming aurora of her infant genius, that she would write in reply to M. Feuillet abstract romances directed against the sacrament of penitence, and peopled with gossamer-like characters with nothing of life in them.

MICHELET.

Here is a man—a conscience. What life, what animation, what flame in this thin face, wrinkled, burnt like that of a missionary, and an apostle, under this forest of long white hair so venerable and so cheering to look on! Without lips, the mouth speaks, menaces, smiles, caresses, adores, disputes, persuades; his look sees, searches, questions, divines, follows the stars, pierces the veils, lays open the horizon, defies night, going beyond her, and when he is wrapt in an ecstacy exhausts himself in contemplating things which are not yet. This luminous face with a Voltarian chin, from whence comes the fire which on every side at once surrounds and illuminates it? From the intellect, do not doubt it. If for an instant the dreamer is silent, it is that he listens to the breathing of the plants and the talk of birds. They have said of him:—"This is a madman!" A madman, indeed, as Albert Durer and as Dante were visionaries.

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER,
CUT TO A BILL,
CUT TO A BILL,
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR CHERRY AND ASH.
OAK PLK AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

OFFERS

A FEW CHOICE LOTS

OF

SEASONED WALNUT,

LOW FOR CASH.

(5 21 1mrp

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW STORE, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street—We respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally of our removal to our new and handsome Warerooms, GIRARD ROW, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, where we have constantly on hands a large stock of our superior and highly finished Square and Grand Pianos.

Our instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first-class artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano at greatly reduced rates should not fail to give us a call.

Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. SCHOMACKER & CO.,
5 23 1m No. 1103 CHESNUT Street

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 22 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24wfm § No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh stree

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate or Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §) Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works,
1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 § No 103 JONES' Alley.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LEWIS H. REDNER, Acting Executor of the estate of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 13th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS H. REDNER, Esq., No. 152 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 6 2 stuth5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of EDWARD HOPPER, Esq. Administrator of the estate of JAMES C. KEMPTON deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOSEPH F. MARCER,
6 2 stuth5t Auditor.

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 40 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them 1 10 6m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 4 MARKET Street.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERED GOODS.
Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps Hair Cloth etc.
Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.
Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 S. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at ridiculously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 S. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

COURTNEY & WILLITS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. Seventh St., Philada.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FURNITURE
AND THE ONLY DURABLE IN THE CITY.
Also, Dining-Room Furniture,
AND BEDDING, constantly on hand. 4 23 mwf3m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill, 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
2 25m A. BROWN.

KEEP COOL!! KEEP COOL!!
BY ORDERING YOUR ICE OF
CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
No. 717 WILLOW, Above Franklin St.
Families supplied satisfactorily and at reduced rates.
Dealers and large consumers furnished on reasonable terms.
CHARLES S CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 22 1m Proprietors.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY,—SEASON OF 1866—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week: 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.
6 1 THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whiskey, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such excellent recommendations such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSEL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia, and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	.....	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 "	'81	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes		191 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan		90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan		52 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan		112 812 50
20.000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds		23,750 00
15,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia		13,837 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company		5,580 00
5 000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call		40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property		170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value		$996 560 00
	Real Estate		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made		121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		40 811 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value		2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 88	
	Cash in Drawer	678 48	56,635 37
			$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. E. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	B. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 343 13
Premiums	1,162 508 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11 467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1y23

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Rush,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 26§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

INSURANCE COMPANIES

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 227 and 229 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 328 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28 1866.
Offers will be received by this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy Yards indicated:—
PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.
Screw steamer "SAGAMORE," of 507 tons, old measurement
Screw steamer "ALTHEA," of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war "ST. LOUIS," of 700 tons, old measurement.
NEW YORK NAVY YARD.
Paddle-wheel steamer "JAMES ADGER," of 1151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "OCTORARA," of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer "TRITONIA," of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer "JASMINE," of 122 tons, old measurement
Screw steamer "KANAWHA," of 507 tons, old measurement
Screw steamer "MARIGOLD," of 115 tons, old measurement.
BOSTON NAVY YARD
Sloop-of-war "JOHN ADAMS," of 700 tons
These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to appliearts by the Commandants of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments, and stores. These vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.
Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.
Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy Yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Vessels." 5 24thfm9t

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for HEATING, by steam (direct radiation), the building in this city known as "Ford's Theatre," and the two small buildings connected therewith.
Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.
The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.
No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business, and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.
Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one-half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.
Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr. EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No. 338 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 29 11t Depot of Washington.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 25, 1866.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 10 o'clock A. M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1866, for the sale of about
9500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES
(Three hundred and ninety-five half-barrels, averaging about 24 gallons each)
This article is branded "Syrup," from Howell, Parr & Co., was made from Muscovado Molasses in December, 1864, and is in good order.
The packages will be recoopered, and put in shipping order; the quantity determined by a Government gauger.
Proposals will not be received for less than five (5) half-barrels.
The Molasses will be delivered on board vessel, free of wharfage, dockage or labor.
Purchasers will be allowed ten (10) days to remove property.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds of which fifty per cent. will be required on the acceptance of the bid, the balance before delivery of purchases.
Bidders are requested to be present, or represented, at the opening of the bids.
Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Molasses," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY,
5 26 10t Colonel and C. S. V.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—The Managers of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by Act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land and be in a healthy location, and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866. BENJ F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this three (3) weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed. 5 31 18t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June, 4, 1866.
AUCTION! AUCTION!!
Will be sold, at the United States Commissary Warehouse, near corner of SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., June 11, 1866, the following Commissary Stores, slightly damaged, viz.:—
884 pounds Smoked Beef.
158 pounds Ham.
784 pounds Corn Meal.
5,649 pounds Peas.
13,360 pounds Rice.
16,107 pounds Hominy.
2,510 gallons Molasses.
The above Stores can be examined at any time previous to, or on the day of sale. After purchase, they must be first paid for, and then removed at the expense of the purchaser, and within five days from the day of sale.
No checks taken.
The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too low.
C. L. KILBURN,
6 5 5t Brevet Brigadier-General A. C. G. S.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 19 SIAIE Street, New York City.
May 28, 1866.
In pursuance of orders of the War Department, I will sell at Public Auction, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June 1866 at the premises, Trenton, New Jersey, the Buildings Barracks etc., constituting the "Depot Camp," viz.:—
Five Barracks, two stories high, and 80 by 60 feet each
Officers' Quarters, 120 by 30 feet.
Guard House, 80 by 50 feet.
Quartermaster's and Commissary's Storehouse, 80 by 50 feet.
Storehouse, 150 by 24 feet.
Kitchen, 16 by 16 feet.
War house, 16 by 16 feet.
Shed, 10 by 16 feet.
Blacksmith Shop, 16 by 10 feet.
Wagon-Master's Office, 12 by 12 feet.
Stable, 200 by 26 feet.
Small Stable, 16 by 40 feet.
Watch-house, 6 by 7 feet.
2250 feet of Fence, 9 feet high, and
420 feet of open Fence 4 feet high.
The buildings were built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good condition.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Also, unless otherwise ordered, a quantity of Quartermaster's Stores, and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part or the following articles, viz:—
5 Horses,
4 Army Wagons,
1 Spring Wagon,
Officers' Desks, Tables, Chairs,
Stoves Stove-pipe Ranges,
Leather Water Buckets,
Wooden Pails,
Carpenters' Tools,
Spades, Shovels,
Coal Hods,
Harness,
Axes, Hatchets,
Whitewash Brushes, etc.
Caps, Trowsers, Coats, Blouses, etc.
Also, 35 cords of Pine Wood, and
10 000 feet assorted seasoned Lumber, in good order.
Terms of sale—Cash on rendition of accounts.
The buildings must be removed as soon as practicable, and at the risk of the purchasers.
For further information in regard to the nature and kind of mater

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Movements of Judge Underwood, Etc.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, will, it is understood, open here to-morrow, when the counsel of Jefferson Davis, Messrs. Brady and Reed, and George W. Brown, of Baltimore, will present themselves and await its action. No member of the Court has as yet arrived, and the nature of proceedings cannot be exactly anticipated. In case of the failure of overtures towards a trial, it was presumed that the counsel of the prisoner were prepared to demand his release on bail, which can be readily subscribed; but there is authority for believing that Judge Underwood will not grant the bail, nor will Mr. Davis' lawyers ask it.

Further knowledge is hidden at Washington, where, after to-morrow it is likely that further effort in Mr. Davis' behalf will be refused. His lawyers are unanimous in the opinion that he has a right to be either tried or bailed. The Unionists of Richmond are dissatisfied with the action of the Government, especially in the gift of the public printing to the Richmond *Examiner*. A loyal jury cannot be collected here to try a case of treason, without being threatened with martyrdom, social or otherwise.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Judge Underwood was sent for and arrived in this city this morning, but left again this evening for Richmond, where his court will be opened in the morning. It is understood his advent was demanded in consequence of certain views and wishes entertained by the President in reference to Jeff. Davis. It is known to be the purpose of the Judge to open his court, and then to adjourn the same until the first Tuesday in October next. The case of Jeff. Davis will be called up, and as there is no purpose to proceed with the trial, the prisoner's counsel are expected to move for his release on bail. The proposition will be argued at length by the learned counsel, although the prevalent impression is that Judge Underwood will decline the responsibility of admitting Davis to bail.

Mr. O'Conor has been a cordially received guest at the White House, and his friends announce, in his behalf, that affairs have resulted to his entire satisfaction. The anticipation that Davis will be released on parole seems to be universally indulged. District Attorney Chandler is so ill as to be confined to his room at Norfolk, to-day, and, it is apprehended, cannot be present at the opening of the Richmond Court to-morrow.

Gerrit Smith on the Trial of Davis.

Mr. Gerrit Smith has addressed a letter to Mr. Chief Justice Chase, urging that there exists no constitutional right to try Jefferson Davis for treason. He says:—

"Your Court administers the Constitution—not the law of war. But neither Jefferson Davis nor any of his fellow-revolutionists are under the Constitution; nor have they been since the contest they embarked in became a civil war. They are under the law of war—under the law of the conqueror—as exclusively as would be Mexico, were it she, instead of the South, that we have conquered. In saying exclusively, I do not forget that our governmental action is to the contrary. But this hybrid action—this weak and cowardly vacillation between the Constitution and the law of war—this dealing with the South, now under the one and now under the other—proves nothing but its own absurdity. The South, if peace between her and the North is restored, is again under the Constitution. It it is not restored (and her non-representation in Congress, her occupation by our troops in the midst of her, are among the things which prove it is not), then is she the theatre of the law of war. Under this law let her still under, for her violations of this law—be it for be punished. Her prisoners, for assassinating our President, or for slaughtering on the battle field our surrendered prisoners. Under this law, if they participated in any of these crimes, let even her Davises and Stephenses and Lees be tried; and, I add, that for no offense whatever should they be tried by any other than a military court. The South is a conquered nation according to public law, and was so treated by the Government during the war. A civil war is one thing, an act of treason, cognizable by the courts, another. To try Davis for treason after four years of war would be to call in question our victory, to outrage humanity, to violate the spirit of the Constitution, to alienate or to sadden our friends all over the world, and to sacrifice that hope of a restored Union which rests on impartial justice to all men."

Death of "Father Prout."

From the London Star.

We regret to announce the death, in Paris, on May 19, of the Rev. Francis Mahony, known throughout Great Britain and Ireland as "Father Prout," one of the most accomplished scholars, one of the wittiest and most brilliant writers, and one of the most genial men of his day. Born in Ireland about 1805, and educated in Jesuit colleges in France and the University of Rome, Mahony was a Roman Catholic Irishman of the old school.

It was not very likely that a man of his would long perform clerical functions in Rome, and he early took to literature in Ireland, accepting an appointment on the staff of the *Fraser's Magazine*, upon the invitation of [illegible] league of some of the brightest spirits in London, chiefly their superior in wit and humor—probably "Father Prout" for in classical scholarship, popular, and [illegible] essays in *Fraser* were eminently in 1836. [illegible] were published in a collected form etc. In 1860 they were republished, with [illegible]ings by Maclise.

Mr. Mahony also contributed some of the earliest and best papers which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1837, and subsequently travelled for some years in Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt. In 1847 he accepted from Mr. Dickens the post of correspondent of the *Daily News* in Rome, and in 1849 published his letters, which were full of ardent zeal for the Italian cause, under the title of "Facts and Figures from Italy."

He was for many years—indeed, until about a month ago—Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, and it is well known that to his letters that paper owes much of its attractiveness. No one could fail to recognize the style—brimful of scholarly allusions culled from all sorts of unheard-of authors, who were familiar enough to him; witty, caustic, spiced here and there with some sly quotation from Irish ballads, and yet as to facts so cautious, so trustworthy, and transparently honest.

Mr. Mahony had long lived in Paris, and died there in the Rue des Moulins, but occasionally he came to London, and his wit and scholarship, as well as the higher qualities of the heart, made him universally popular in the society which he frequented.

He was a vigorous and determined opponent of the Ultramontane school, with which the quondam Irish curate had very scant sympathy indeed, as Archbishop McHale knew, and Archbishop Cullen knows well enough. But to show how clever Irishmen can cherish an *esprit de corps*, and relish the fun of political and ecclesiastical opponents, it has often been told—we believe with truth—how, when some solemn priest mentioned to Archbishop McHale the name of the ex-priest Mahony with bitter condemnation, the Archbishop instantly checked him, and said that, after all, the Irishman who wrote "Father Prout's" papers was an honor to his country.

A Young Lady Paper-Eater.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

A young lady of this city while at school contracted a bad habit, which she now finds it impossible to break off—that of chewing paper. Her parents buy it for her by the ream, and she consumes on an average a quire per week, rolling her paper-ball under her tongue as a sweet morsel, and squirting the saliva about like an old salt. She is quite a connoisseur in the matter of paper, and evinces a decided preference for a certain pale blue unruled foolscap, which smells badly. Deprived of her paper for a day or two she becomes restless, distrait, and melancholy—refuses to eat or be comforted, and is not herself till a fresh supply is procured. "How is Miss——?" we inquired of a female friend the other day. "Not well," was the reply, "her paper doesn't agree with her."

We have heard of opium-eating, snuff-eating, arsenic-eating, and pencil-eating, among the female fraternity, but we believe this is the first instance of paper-eating that has come under our knowledge. If the young lady knew how paper is made, we think she would make an extraordinary effort to break off the pernicious habit.

The Spanish Fleet on the Pacific.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* learns that Admiral Nunez, of the Spanish fleet, has been ordered by his Government to forthwith leave the waters of Peru and of Chili. The reason of this sudden recall is the winter now existing in the South Pacific, which exposes these ships to the peril of tempests. A part of the squadron is to winter in the Philippines, and the other at Rio Janeiro or Montevideo. Next season, it is added, the new iron-clad *Tetuan* and other vessels will be added to the attacking fleet, when the Spanish Government will settle its quarrels with Peru, Chili, and Equador.

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A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.

5 8 1mrp I. H. JOSEPH.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368 Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE and Lot, 55 feet in front, with fine Garden attached, No. 405 S. Fifteenth street below Pine. Possession July 8. Apply to J. SERGEANT PRICE, 5 30 12t No. 813 ARCH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, 5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., by catalogue,

On Wednesday,

June 6, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a large and desirable assortment of goods adapted to present sales. 6 2 3t

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

Included in sale on Wednesday,

75 lots Silk Cloaks, Coats, Basques, Basquins, etc. etc., comprising some of the richest and most expensive goods ever offered at auction, and expressly manufactured for best city retail sales.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF A STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Also, On Wednesday Morning,

June 6, at 10 o'clock, the entire balance of a first class city retail stock, comprising a general assortment of white goods, dress goods, etc. etc., worthy the attention of buyers. 1t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 2t

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THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

EXCESS OR INDISCRETION, VIZ.:—
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK, DIMNESS OF VISION,
WEAK NERVES, PREMATURE OLD AGE,
DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY, CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES

That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Uretara, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

does not fail to cure all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Weakness in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2, Three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2, " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*" and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merits. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived.* If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 5 tuths§1p No. 37 WALKER Street, N.Y.

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WILL FIND

Tourtelot's Extract of Beef

cheap, pure, and convenient. Makes delicious soups in a few minutes.

"TAKE NONE BUT SQUARE TINS."

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
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SOLE AGENTS.
"For sale everywhere." 5 31 6t*

TOURTALOT'S

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IN SQUARE CANS.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

6 4 6tp* S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES and Blinds.—Fine assortment always on hand. Also Preventive of Damp Walls in Dwellings. Paper Hangers sent to all parts of the country.

H. A. BURTON,
5 29 17trp* No. 115 N. FOURTH Street, above Arch.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.—
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5 22 30t* No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Soft finish Jaconet, Cambric, and Nainsook Muslins; Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns; White Brilliants.

White Piques, 50, 69, 75, 80, 90, and $1 00 per yard.
Nainsook, Plaid, and Stripe Muslins.
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Marseilles Quilts, from $5 up to $13 50.

LINEN GOODS. LINEN GOODS.

Best makes of Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Napkins and Towels. Linen Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c. Handsome Damask Towels. Best makes Bleached and Unbleached muslins at the lowest market prices. Having bought a large lot of muslins before the advance, we are enabled to sell them at the very lowest prices.

Black Silks, Black Silks, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1 65 up to $3·50 a yard. Plain all-wool Delaines; Figured Mohairs; black ground Silk Grenadines, 62½ cents; white ground Grenadines, 37½.

Black and White Plaid Mohairs, 87½c. a yard.

A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves. Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders; Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, Linen and Silk Hans, very cheap.

Just opened, a new lot of Cambric Edgings, Insertings, and Trimmings.

Needle-worked Bands, from 30 cents up to $3 00 a Band.

A cheap lot of Dimity Bands.

Hoop Skirts, best quality, made to order, expressly for our sales, and warranted for six months.

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French and English Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD,
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N. B.—7-4 and 8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting. 2 4§

LINEN TOWELS,

FROM $2 40, TO $4 PER DOZEN, FOR BATH-ROOM, HOTEL, AND SEASIDE

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
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AT LOW PRICES.

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HAVE A FINE STOCK OF

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FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
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ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 stuth 5p

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Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

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For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

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DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS,

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A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign ink in the market.

Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstulmrp

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An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

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MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

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READING RAILROAD.

On and After Monday, June 4, 1866

A PASSENGER TRAIN

FOR READING,

AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, will leave Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, at

7·30 A. M.,

Arriving at Reading in time to connect with Express Trains North, East and West.

Passengers going North from all Stations between Philadelphia and Reading, except Norristown, Phœnixville, and Pottstown, will take this train.

The MORNING EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Philadelphia at

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Stopping only at Norristown, Phœnixville, Pottstown, Reading and points on the main line above Reading, and the LEBANON VALLEY BRANCH.

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Will NOT STOP at Stations SOUTH of Reading, except POTTSTOWN, PHŒNIXVILLE, and NORRISTOWN. A Train will leave Reading at

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FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

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In variety, manufactured by

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FIRESIDE MUSINGS.

The tastes of men are various as their faces;
Some toast their friends, and some their bread and cheese;
I like to toast my toes, and sit at ease
Beside my wife, in our accustomed places.
Day and its busier duties ended, we
Pursue the promptings of our inclination;
I, with a pen or book in hand, and she
Intent on some maternal avocation;
Which done, she quickly spreads the cloth for Tea—
The snow-white cloth—then trims the evening fire:
Puts on the kettle, busy as a bee,
To have the best of tea is her desire.
And that we may procure the best in town,
We purchase our supplies from West and Brown.

DO YOU KNOW WEST & BROWN?
The dealers in Tea;
They have gained high renown,
Since all do agree
That their Teas are the best
That e'er crossed the brine.
Query? Where shall I find them?
Answer. Eight Hundred and Nine.

We warrant our TEAS, and have facilities for drawing them for our customers; thus enabling them to test their flavor and strength before they purchase.

This being our exclusive business, and one of the firm being an experienced Tea taster, we claim superior advantages.

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.

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6 2 3trp

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AND IS NOW OPEN

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A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

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CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.

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CLOTHING!!!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$25 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing &c., in style unsurpassed.

4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 4 3t

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at PRESTON'S
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